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MANUAL.



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A MANUAL.



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SCHOOL MANUAL.

CHRONOLOGY OF SACRED HISTORY.

- B.C.
- * 4004 (?). Creation of the World (according to the Hebrew text).
 - 2348 (?). The Deluge (according to the Hebrew text).
 - 1921 (?). Call of Abraham.
 - 1491 (?). Exodus of the Israelites.
 - 1906 (5). Saul, first king, reigns forty years.
 - 1056 (5). David, second king, reigns forty years.
 - 1016 (5). Solomon, third king, reigns forty years.
 - * 1000 (about). The first Temple. Prosperity of the Monarchy.
 - 976 (5). Revolt of the Ten Tribes. Two kingdoms.
 - 721. Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, carries the Ten Tribes captive.
 - * 606. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, takes Jerusalem.
Beginning of the Seventy Years' Captivity.
 - 588 (or 7). Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem.
 - 536. Return of the Jews, in the time of Cyrus the Great, King of Persia.
 - 515. Dedication of the second Temple.
 - * 400 (about). Malachi, the last of the old prophets.
 - 330. Judæa conquered by Alexander the Great.
 - 284 (about). The Septuagint Version.

B.C.

166.

Judas Maccabæus.

* 63.

Judæa becomes dependent on the Romans. Pompey
at Jerusalem.

37—4.

Herod the Great, King of Judæa.

[N.B.—Herod the Great was the father of Archelaus,
and of Herod Antipas, who put John the Bap-
tist to death; he was grandfather of Herod
Agrippa, who put to death James the brother of
John, and great-grandfather of Herod Agrippa II.,
King of Chalcis, before whom Paul made his
defence, and who was the brother of Berenice and
Drusilla,]

A.D.

7.

Judæa annexed to the Roman province of Syria.

* 30 (or 29).

The Crucifixion of Christ.

* 70.

The Fall of Jerusalem.

GRECIAN CHRONOLOGY.

[N.B.—To reduce the chronology by Olympiads to the common notation, diminish the Olympiad number by one, and the number for the particular year by one; multiply the first remainder by four, and add the second remainder; subtract the result from 776.]

The Pelasgi. The Hellenes, consisting of Dorians, Achæans, Ionians, Æolians. Ægialeus founds Sicyon; Cecrops, from Egypt, founds Athens. Cadmus, from Phœnicia, brings letters into Greece, and founds Thebes. Danaus settles in Argos. The Argonautic Expedition. The War against Thebes.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| B.C. | |
| * 1184 (?). | Fall of Troy. |
| 1104 (?). | Return of the Heraclidæ. |
| 1068 (?). | Death of Codrus, last King of Athens. Medon, first Archon. |
| * 1000 (or 950). | Homer is supposed by some chronologists to have flourished. |
| * 880 (?). | Legislation of Lycurgus. Dido founds Carthage. |
| * 776. | First Olympiad begins. |
| 621 (4). | Legislation of Draco. |
| 606. | Nineveh taken by the Babylonians and Medes. |
| 600 (about). | Seven Wise Men of Greece. Luxury of the Sybarites in Magna Græcia. (See Baird's "Classical Manual") |
| * 594. | Legislation of Solon. |
| 560—527. | Usurpation of Pisistratus. |

B.C.

559. Cyrus the Great overthrows the Median Empire.
546. Cyrus takes Sardis, the capital of Lydia, and de-thrones Croesus.
538. Cyrus takes Babylon, overthrows the Babylonian Empire, and founds the Persian Empire.
535. Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
- 550 (about). Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, flourishes.
Some place Zoroaster, the Persian philosopher, about this time. (Ormuzd and Ahriman; Zendavesta.)
- 531 (about). Pythagorus flourishes.
525. Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses, son and successor of Cyrus.
- 527—510. Pisistratidæ at Athens; 514, Hipparchus slain in the conspiracy of Harmodius and Aristogiton.
- 521—485. Darius Hystaspes, King of Persia.
508. Institutions of Clisthenes.
- Thus far, Sparta the leading state in Greece.
- 499—404. Brilliant period of Greece. (Say Fifth Century B.C.)
[N.B.—The four leading Greek races, whether in Europe or Asia, were the Dorians, Achæans, Ionians, and Æolians. Of these the Dorians and Ionians were the foremost; the former being represented by the Spartans, and the latter by the Athenians. Much of the history of Greece is only the story of the rivalry of these two powers. The social and political system of the *Spartans* was founded on conquest, and though only partially aristocratic, was exclusive, the citizen being one of the conquering Dorian race, but he was regarded only as the creature and servant of the State. The *Athenian* constitution was

democratic, and more favourable to individual development. The Spartan was grave, stern, and laconic ; the Athenian, quick, lively, and talkative. The Spartans maintained their influence in Greece by *military* discipline and skill ; the Athenians by *naval* superiority. Themistocles founded, and Pericles matured this Athenian policy. When Athens lost her fleets, she fell. Sparta kept, or tried to keep, her citizen poor ; she brought him up to fight for her, and made his helots feed him. The Spartan system had an iron strength that endured for centuries ; the Athenians suffered many reverses, but they have left their mark upon the world. The literature of Greece is almost wholly Ionian and Attic. Sparta is but a name.]

B.C.

- 499. Ionians in Asia Minor revolt against the Persians ;
are aided by the Athenians.
- 492. Unsuccessful expedition of Mardonius.
- * 490. Expedition under Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of
Marathon ; Miltiades victorious.
- 485—464. Xerxes, King of Persia.
- * 480. Invasion of Xerxes. Battle of Thermopylæ, and
death of Leonidas. Naval victory of the Greeks
at Salamis, brought about by Themistocles.
- * 479. Battle of Plataea ; Mardonius defeated by the Spartan
Pausanias. Battle of Mycale on the same day.
- 477. Commencement of the Athenian ascendancy.
- 525. Æschylus born ; 495, Sophocles born ; 480. Euri-
pides born on the day of Salamis ; 427—388,
Aristophanes flourished. (" Æschylus contri-

B.C.

- buted to the victory at Salamis; the young Sophocles danced round the trophies of the victory; and Euripides was born at Salamis on the very day of the victory.")
471. Themistocles ostracised. Pausanias put to death.
466. Cimon's victories at the Eurymedon.
456. Herodotus reads his history at the Olympic games.
Long walls of Athens.
- * 444—429. Age of Pericles. Phidias the sculptor. The Parthenon.
Aspasia.
439. Athens at the height of its glory.
- * 431—404. Peloponnesian War; 429, Pericles dies of the plague;
415, Expedition against Syracuse; 413, its ruinous defeat; 415, Alcibiades goes over to the Spartans; 411, he is recalled from banishment; 407, he is banished again; 405, Battle of *Ægospotami*; * 404, Fall of Athens. Thirty Tyrants.
403. Thrasybulus delivers Athens.
401. Anabasis of Cyrus the Younger, who falls in the battle of Cunaxa.
- * 400. Return of the Ten Thousand under Xenophon.
- * 399. Death of Socrates.
394. Agesilaus gains the battle of Coronea. Conon defeats the Spartan fleet near Cnidus.
387. The Peace of Antalcidas.
- * 371. Epaminondas (the greatest of Thebans) gains the battle of Leuctra; 362, gains the battle of Mantinea, but is slain.
- 359—336. Reign of Philip of Macedon.
382. Demosthenes, the greatest of orators, born; 352, First Philippic; 330, Oration on the Crown; 322,

B.C.

Demosthenes dies ; Aristotle dies in the same year.

347 Plato dies.

346 Philip terminates the Sacred War.

343 Timoleon expels Dionysius the Younger from Syracuse.

* 338. Battle of Chæronea.

336—323. Reign of Alexander the Great.

335. Destruction of Thebes ; 334, Battle of the Granicus ;
 * 333, of Issus ; 332, Foundation of Alexandria ;
 331, of Arbela or Gangamela ; 330, Death of Darius Codomanus ; 327, Invasion of India (the Punjaub), and Defeat of Porus ; 326, Voyage of Nearchus ; 323, Alexander dies at Babylon, aged thirty-two.

[N.B.—The victories and conquests of Alexander changed the face of the world by introducing the Greek language and civilization into the East. His leading generals divided his vast empire among them, and Ptolemy's capital Alexandria became, after the decline of the older cities, the centre of Grecian scholarship. It was here that the Septuagint version of the Old Testament was executed. The spread of the Greek language in the East and afterwards at Rome prepared the way for the publishing of the gospel.]

323. Ptolemy Lagi or Soter, King of Egypt.

312. Seleucus takes Babylon ; founds the Syrian monarchy.

305. Demetrius Poliorcetes (the Besieger) lays siege to Rhodes ; 295, takes Athens.

* 301. Battle of Ipsus.

B.C.

- 285—247. Ptolemy Philadelphus. Septuagint Version. Theocritus of Sicily, the father of pastoral poetry.
- 281—146. Achæan League. Aratus Philopœmen.
- 240 Death of Agis ; 220, of Cleomenes.
197. Philip, King of Macedonia, defeated by Flaminius, at Cynoscephalæ.
168. Perseus, the last King of Macedonia, defeated by Æmilius Paulus at Pydna.
- * 146. Corinth destroyed by Mummius.
Greece becomes a Roman Province (Achaia).

ROMAN CHRONOLOGY.

[N.B.—To turn the year of Rome to the corresponding date before Christ, subtract the given year from 754; to a date after Christ, add the given year to 753.]

B.O.

- * 753. Rome founded by Romulus, according to Varro ; 752, according to Cato.
- 753—510. The Seven Kings. Romulus establishes Tribes, Curiae, Gentes, Senate. Numa Pompilius establishes the religious system. Tullus Hostilius destroys Alba, and removes the Albans to Rome ; Combat of the Horatii and Curiatii. Ancus Martius settles the Latins (Plebeians) on the Aventine ; builds the old prison. L. Tarquinius Priscus undertakes great public works. Servius Tullius divides the people into classes. L. Tarquinius Superbus abrogates the Servian constitution ; is expelled. An Aristocratic Republic is established.
- 509—451. Rome under Consuls. Lex Valeria (508) de Provocatione (appeal to the people). War with Porsenna ; Cocles, Scævola, Clælia, Titus Lartius, first Dictator. Battle of Lake Regillus, and end of the Tarquinian Wars. Secession of the Plebs to Mons Sacer ; first tribunes of the Plebeians. Corioli taken from the Volsci. Coriolanus exiled. Sp. Cassius proposes an agrarian law ; is put to death. Slaughter of the 300 Fabii at the Cremera. Law of Publilius Volero. (471.) Dictatorship of Cincinnatus.

B.C.

- * 451 Decemvirs appointed ; 451, 450, Laws of the Twelve Tables (at first Ten) promulgated ; 449, Death of Virginia. Second Secession of the Plebeians. Abolition of the Decemvirate. Consuls again.
- 445. Lex Canuleia permits intermarriage between Patricians and Plebeians.
- 444. Military Tribunes with Consular Power.
- 439. Sp. Mælius put to death by Servilius Ahala.
- 406. Roman soldiers first receive pay.
- 396. Camillus takes Veii ; 391, Camillus banished.
- 390. Battle of Allia. Rome sacked by the Gauls, but saved by Manlius and Camillus.
- 367. The Three Licinian Laws : the first abates the debts of the Plebeians ; the second regulates the occupation of the public lands (hence called an agrarian law) ; the third gives one of the two consulships to the Plebeians.
- 366. First Plebeian Consul ; 356, Dictator ; 351, Censor ; 337, Prætor.
- 362 (about). Self-devotion of M. Curtius.
- 361. Combat of T. Manlius Torquatus ; 349, of M. Valerius Corvus.
- 343—290. Three Samnite Wars ; 321, Affair of the Caudine Forks.
- 340—338. Latin War. Manlius puts his son to death, and Decius devotes himself to death (an example followed by his son in 295, in the third Samnite War).
- 312. Appius Cladius Cæcus commences the Via Appia.
- 310. Etruscan War ; 290, Sabine War ; 285, Gallic War.
- 286. Last Secession of the Plebs. The Hortensian Law establishes the legislative power of the tribes. Progress of democracy.

B.C.

- 281—272. War with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus. Tarentines. Battles of Heraclea, Asculum, Beneventum. Subjugation of Southern Italy. Caius Fabricius. Dentatus.
- [N.B.—The inhabitants of Southern Italy were of Greek extraction. Hence their recourse to Pyrrhus.]
- * 264—241. First Punic War; 260, Great naval victory of Duilius; 255, Regulus taken prisoner in Africa; 250, Regulus sent to Rome; 241, Naval Victory off the Ægates; peace concluded; Sicily the first Roman province.
234. Temple of Janus shut for the first time since the reign of Numa.
229. Illyrian War.
- * 222. Marcellus defeats the Gauls and gains the spolia opima. Gallia Cisalpina a province.
219. Hannibal (son of Hamilcar) takes Saguntum in Spain.
- * 218—201. Second Punic War; 218, Hannibal crosses the Alps and gains the battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia; 217, is victorious at Lake Trasimenus; 216, at Cannæ; 215, is defeated at Nola. * 212, Syracuse taken by Marcellus, and Archimedes slain. 211—206, P. Corn. Scipio (afterwards Africanus) victorious in Spain.
207. Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, defeated at the Metaurus in Umbria; 204, Scipio lands in Africa; 203, Hannibal quits Italy for Africa; * 202, Scipio victorious at Zama; 201, Peace.
197. Flaminius defeats Philip, King of Macedonia, at Cynoscephalæ, and proclaims (196) the independence of Greece.

- B.C.
190. L. Corn. Scipio (afterwards Asiaticus) defeats Antiochus, King of Syria, at the Battle of Magnesia.
168. Æmilius Paulus defeats Perseus, King of Macedonia at Pydna. Macedonia a Roman province.
184. M. Porcius Cato, censor ("D. e. C."). Death of Plautus, the comic writer.
169. Death of Ennius, the father of Latin epic poetry, by birth a Greek of Southern Italy.
159. Death of Terentius (Terence), the comic poet.
- * 149—146. Third Punic War; 148, Death of Masinissa, King of Numidia, and of Cato Censorius; 147, P. Corn. Scipio (Africanus Minor), son of Æmilius Paulus (and hence called Æmilianus), but adopted son of the son of the elder Scipio, takes the conduct of the war.
- * 146. Scipio destroys Carthage, and Mummius takes Corinth. Greece becomes a Roman province under the name of Achaia.
- [N.B.—The conquest of Magna Græcia, Sicily, and Greece, produced a powerful effect on Roman manners. This influence, while it refined the national taste and created a new literature, contributed not a little to the frightful corruption of the later commonwealth and the empire.
- Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.]
133. Numantia destroyed by Scipio. Death of Attalus, who makes the Roman people his heir. Agrarian Law, and Death of Tiberius Gracchus (son of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio the Elder). P. Scipio Nasica.
121. Death of C. Gracchus. L. Opimius.

B.C.

- * 111. Jugurthine War begins. Metellus, C. Marius, L. Corn. Sulla.
- * 106. Jugurtha taken. M. Tullius Cicero and Cn. Pompeius Magnus born.
- 102—1. Marius defeats the Teutones and Cimbri.
- * 100. Birth of C. Julius Cæsar.
- 90—88. Social (Marsic. Italian) War.
- 88—63. Wars with Mithridates, King of Pontus. Sulla, Lucullus, Pompey.
- * 88. First Civil War. Marius and Sulla.
- 86. Death of Marius in his seventh consulship.
- 82. Sulla dictator; first Proscription; 79, Sulla resigns; 78, dies.
- 73—71. Servile War; the gladiator Spartacus chief of the insurgents.
- 66. Pompey ends the war against the pirates.
- * 63. Cicero consul. He suppresses Cataline's conspiracy. Death of Mithridates. Birth of Octavius, afterwards Augustus.
- * 60. First Triumvirate—Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus.
- 59. Cæsar consul; carries an agrarian law.
- 58. Clodius tribune. Cicero goes into exile; 57, is recalled.
- 53. Crassus (the richest Roman of his time) defeated and slain by the Parthians.
- 52. Clodius killed by Milo.
- 51. Death of T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem "De Rerum Naturâ;" 47 (about), Death of the lyric poet C. Valerius Catullus.
- 58—50. Gallic War. Great victories of Cæsar. He invades Britain.
- * 49. Cæsar crosses the Rubicon, and the great Civil War begins.

B.C.

- * 48. Pompey defeated by Cæsar at Pharsalia. Murder of Pompey near the coast of Egypt.
- 47. Alexandrine War ended; Defeat of Pharnaces ("V. V. V."); 46, African War ended; Battle of Thapsus, and death of Cato at Utica; 45, Spanish War, and Battle of Munda. Cæsar dictator for life.
- * 46. Cæsar reforms the Calendar; 45, Julian Era.
- * 44. Cæsar assassinated, 15th March (Ides).
- * 43. Second Triumvirate—Octavianus (great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar), Marcus Antonius, Lepidus. Second Proscription. Murder of Cicero.
- * 42. Battles of Philippi and death of Cassius and Brutus.
- 38. Octavianus marries Livia.
- * 31. Battle of Actium. Octavianus master of the world.
- 30. Death of Antonius and Cleopatra. Egypt becomes a Roman province.
- 30 (about). The Republic is changed to a Monarchy. Age of Augustus, Mæcenas, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Livy, Varro.
- 27. Octavianus takes the title of Augustus. Pantheon built by Agrippa.
- 25. Temple of Janus shut.
- 23. Death of Marcellus (Virg. *Æn.*, VI.).
- 19. Death of P. Virgilius Maro.
- 12. Death of Agrippa.
- 8. Death of Mæcenas and of Q. Horatius Flaccus.
- 4. Birth of Christ, four (or five) years before the Christian Era.

A.D.

- 9. Defeat of Varus by the Germans under Hermann (Arminius).
- * 14. Death of Augustus. Accession of Tiberius, son of Livia and adopted son of Augustus.

A.D.

- 17. Death of T. Livius, the historian.
- 18. Death of P. Ovidius Naso.
- 19. Death of Germanicus Cæsar, nephew of Tiberius.
- 26. Tiberius withdraws to Capræa.
- 31. Fall of Sejanus (Ben Jonson's Sejanus).
- 37. Accession of Caius Cæsar (Caligula), son of Germanicus ; 41, Accession of Claudius, brother of Germanicus ; 54, Accession of Nero, grandson of Germanicus, and son of Agrippina, fourth wife of Claudius.
- 55. Murder of Britannicus, son of Messalina, third wife of Claudius ; 60, of Agrippina ; 62, of Octavia, Nero's wife ; 65, Lucan, the author of the "Pharsalia," and Seneca, the philosopher, put to death. * 64, Conflagration of Rome, and first Persecution of the Christians. The Golden Palace.
- 68. Accession of Galba ; 69, of Otho and Vitellius.
- 69—96. Flavian Emperors ; 69, Accession of Vespasian. In this period flourished Juvenal, the great satirist, and Josephus, the Jewish historian.
- * 70. Titus takes Jerusalem.
- * 79. Accession of Titus. Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.
- 80. Titus completes the Flavian Amphitheatre (Colosseum, or Coliseum).
- 81. Accession of Domitian
- 96—180. The Five Good Emperors :—96, Nerva ; 98, Trajan ; 117, Hadrian ; Mausoleum Hadriani, the burial-place of several emperors, now the Castle of St. Angelo ; 138, Antoninus Pius ; 161, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the philosopher. At this time flourished Tacitus, the greatest of Roman historians.

- A.D.
193. The Prætorian Guards *sell* the imperial dignity to Didius.
244. First Invasion of the Goths.
270. Accession of Aurelian ; 273, defeat and captivity of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra ; death of Longinus.
284. Accession of Diocletian ; 303, Tenth Persecution of the Christians ; 305, Diocletian abdicates and retires to Salona.
- 306—337. Constantine the Great, Emperor ; 312, he is converted to Christianity.
- * 325. Council of Nice. Christianity the religion of the empire.
330. Seat of Government transferred to Constantinople.
- 361—363. Julian the Apostate, Emperor.
376. The Goths settle in Thrace.
- 378—395. Reign of Theodosius the Great.
- * 395. Final separation of the Eastern and Western Empires.
410. Alaric the Goth takes and plunders Rome.
- 445—452. Attila the Hun (Scourge of God) ravages the Roman Empire ; 451, is defeated at Chalons by Ætius.
452. Foundation of Venice by a band of fugitives.
455. Genseric, the Vandal king, sacks Rome.
- 456—472. Ricimer, the king-maker.
- * 476. Augustulus deposed by Odoācer, King of the Heruli. Overthrow of the Western Empire. Beginning of the Middle Ages.
- 527—565. Reign of Justinian the Great. Victories of Belisarius. The Corpus Juris Civilis (Code, Digest or Pandects, Institutes, &c.). Church of St. Sophia.
- 1204—1261. French or Latin Emperors at Constantinople.
- * 1453. Constantinople taken by the Turks. Overthrow of the Eastern (Byzantine Lower) Empire. End of the Middle Ages.

MODERN CHRONOLOGY.

- B.C.
- [* 55. Julius Cæsar's first invasion of Britain.]
- A.D.
51. Caractacus taken prisoner. (Claudius Emperor.)
61. Boadicea. (Nero Emperor.)
- 78—85. Administration of Agricola.
- 120—209. The Three Roman Walls across Britain.
410. Britain abandoned by the Romans.
- * 449—1066. Anglo-Saxon period of English history.
- 449—585. Saxon conquest of England. Hengist and Horsa.
Scots and Picts. Angles. King Arthur.
597. St. Augustine (or Austin) sent into England by Pope
Gregory I. (the Great) to convert the Saxons.
- * 827. Egbert ends the Saxon Heptarchy (or Octarchy).
- * 900. Alfred the Great dies.
959. Edgar. St. Dunstan.
- * 1017. Canute the Dane, King of England.
- * 1066. Battle of Hastings and death of Harold II. Norman
Conquest. ("Chambers' Miscellany," No. 132,
"Bonnechose's Quatre Conquêtes de l'Angleterre,"
Creasy's "Decisive Battles.")

-
- 420 (about)—752. Merovingian Dynasty (First Race) of Frank Kings.
(Thierry's "Merovingians.")
- 481—511. Reign of Clovis, the true founder of the French
monarchy.

A.D.

- * 476. Overthrow of the Western Roman Empire by Odoacer. Beginning of the Middle Ages. (To mediæval history belong the Feudal System, Chivalry, the Crusades, the Hanseatic League, the rise and progress of Mahometanism, &c., &c.)
- * 622. July 16, the Hegira of Mahomet. (Gibbon's "Sismondi," Irving's "Mahomet;" "State of Man after the Promulgation of Christianity.")
- 632—660. First caliphs—Abu-bekr, Omar, Othman, Ali.
- 640. Destruction of the Alexandrian Library (?).
- 628—752. Rois Fainéants (Sluggard Kings) in France.
- 690. Pepin d'Heristal, Mayor of the palace in France.
- 711. Defeat and death of Roderic, the last of the Gothic kings of Spain. The Moors or Saracens in Spain. (Chambers' "Miscellany," No. 106; Scott's and Southey's "Roderick.")
- * 732. Charles Martel (son of Pepin) defeats the Saracens at Tours. (Creasy's "Decisive Battles.")
- 752—987. Carlovingian Dynasty (Second Race); Pepin the Short, first king.
- 778. Roland (Orlando) falls at Roncesvalles.
- * 800. Charlemagne crowned Emperor (by the Pope), in the thirty-third year of his reign. Haroun al Raschid (Aaron the Sage), Caliph of Bagdad, was his contemporary. (Lectures of Guizot and Stephen; James's "Life of Charlemagne.")
- 912. Rollo the Norman is baptized and made Duke of Normandy. Northmen. Normans. Sea-kings.
- 936. Otho the Great, Emperor of Germany.
- 987. Third (or Capetian) Race of French Kings. Hugh Capet, first king.
- 1000. Supposed discovery of America by the Northmen.

A.D.

1029—1204. The Normans in Southern Italy and Sicily. The
Guiscards. (Gibbon.)

1040 (about). Truce of God introduced.

1054. Consummation of the Schism of the East, or of the
Greek Church.

1059. Quarrel about Investitures begins between the Popes
and Emperors ; continues till 1122.

NORMAN FAMILY OF ENGLISH KINGS. 1066—1154.

A.D.

- 1066—87. William I. (Conqueror).
Curfew; New Forest; Doomsday Book; Feudal System; Norman French; Family Quarrels; Degradation of the Saxons. (Read account of his death, and the description of the Bayeux tapestry in Knight's "Half-hours of English History;" "Chronicles of Merry England.")
- 1073—85. Pontificate of Gregory VII. (Hildebrand.) 1076. He compels Henry IV. of Germany to do penance at his gate. (Article by Stephen in *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 81; by Perkins, in *N. A. R.* vol. 61.) William II. (Rufus), 1087—1100, second son of William I. slain in the New Forest. (Knight's "Half-hours.")
- 1095—1270. The Crusades. (Chambers', No. 162, Stephen's "Lectures;" Hallam's "Middle Ages;" Michaud's "Crusades;" "Chronicles of the Crusades," in Bohn's Antiquarian Library; Choiseul-Daillecourt on the Crusades.)
- * 1099. Godfrey of Bouillon takes Jerusalem, and is chosen king. (Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered.") Death of the Cid.
- Henry I. (Beauclerc), 1100—35. Third son of William I., married Maud, a Saxon princess (Godrick and Godiva.) Cruel treatment of Robert.

A.D.

1108—1137. Reign of Louis VI. (the Fat), King of France. Abbé Suger, minister.

1130. Abelard in France. Scholastic Theology.

Stephen (of Blois), 1135—54. Son of Adela, daughter of William I. Usurper. Treaty with Empress Matilda and Henry.

1137. Pandects of Roman (or Civil) Law discovered at Amalphi in Italy.

1138—52. Conrad III., first Emperor of the House of Hohenstaufen. Rise of the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines in Germany and Italy.

1147. St. Bernard preaches the *second* Crusade.

1151. Canon Law digested by Gratian.

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET, 1154—1485.

A.D.

Henry II, 1154—89. Son of the Empress Matilda or Maud, daughter of Henry I., and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet of Anjou. He had married Eleanor of Guienne, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. of France, and he annexes her possessions to the English crown.

1164—70. Quarrel with Thomas à Becket. Archbishop of Canterbury; 1170, Murder of Becket. (Stanley's "Memorials of Canterbury;" N. A. R., vol. 54.)

* 1172. Conquest of Ireland. Strongbow.

1154—59. Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspear).

1159—81. Pope Alexander III.

1180—1223. Reign of Philip II. (Augustus) of France.

Richard I. (Cœur de Lion), 1189—99. Son of Henry II. Third Crusade, by Richard I. Ph. Aug. and Frederic Barbarossa. Sultan Saladin. (Scott's "Ivanhoe and Talisman.") Richard's captivity. His death.

A.D.

John (Lackland), 1199—1216. Brother of Richard I.; he usurps the crown over Arthur, son of his elder brother Geoffrey. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury. Murder of Arthur. The Interdict. Excommunication. Deposition by Pope Innocent III. John loses most of his Continental possessions. (Shakspeare's "King John.")

* 1215. Magna Charta, at Runnymede.

1198—1216. Pontificate of 'Innocent III. Meridian of Papal power. Excommunication of the Kings of England and France, and the Emperor of Germany. St. Francis of Assisi. St. Dominic. The Mendicant Friars. Franciscans (Grey), Dominicans (Black). Carmelites (White). The Inquisition. Crusade against the Albigenses. (Stephen, in *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 86; Stephen's Lectures).

1204—61. Latin or French Emperors at Constantinople.

1206. Gengis (or Zingis) Khan, Emperor of the Moguls and Tartars.

Henry III. 1216—1272. Son of John. Civil War. Simon de Montfort. Battles of Lewes and Evesham. One of the three longest reigns, and a very weak one.

1240. Roger Bacon returns to England.

1258. The Mad Parliament.

* 1265. First Representation of Boroughs in Parliament.

A.D.

- 1226—70. Reign of Louis (St.) IX. of France. Regency of Blanche of Castile.
- * 1270. Louis undertakes the last Crusade. (Joinville's *Memoirs* in Bohn's "Chronicle of the Crusades," Gurney's "Louis IX. and Henry IV.")
1260. First Diet of the Hanseatic League; the last in 1630. (Mrs. Sinnett's "Byways of History.")
1258. End of the Caliphate of Bagdad.
1272. Marco Polo, the Venetian, travels in the East.

Edward I. (Longshanks), 1272—1307. Son of Henry III. The English Justinian. A Crusader. Separate Houses of Parliament.

1283. Conquest of Wales. (Gray's "Bard.")
- 1291—1314. Scotch Troubles. Bruce and Wallace. ("Chambers' Miscellany," No. 31; Scott's "Lord of the Isles;" The Histories of Scotland mentioned above.)

-
1273. Rudolph of Hapsburg elected Emperor.
1282. The Sicilian Vespers.
- 1285—1314. Philip IV. (the Fair), King of France.
- * 1300 (about). Linen Paper.
- * 1302. Mariner's Compass improved by Gioia.
1299. Othman founds the Ottoman Empire.

Edward II., 1307—27. Son of Edward I.; m. Isabella of France. Murdered.

A.D.

- * 1314. Battle of Bannockburn (Burns' "Scots wha hae,"
and Scott's "Lord of the Isles.")
 - 1315. Defeat of the Irish Insurgents at Athunree, in Con-
naught, by William de Bourgo. This battle
decided the subjection of Ireland.
-

- * 1308. Swiss confederacy of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden.
William Tell. (Chambers', No. 9, Miss Sewell's
"Journal of a Summer Tour;" Schiller's "Wil-
helm Tell.")
 - 1308. Commencement of the Babylonish Captivity at
Avignon.
 - 1313. Suppression of the Order of Knights Templars in
France.
 - 1315. Battle of Morgarten.
 - 1320—40. Invention of Gunpowder by Schwartz.
-

Edward III., 1327—77. Son of Edward II.; *m.*
Philippa of Hainault. Beginning of the
Hundred Years' Wars between England and
France.

- * 1346. Battles of Cressy and Neville's Cross. David of
Scotland taken prisoner.
- 1347. Siege of Calais.
- 1349. Order of the Garter instituted; the motto, Blue
ribbon.
- * 1356. Battle of Poitiers. John of France taken prisoner.
- 1360. Peace of Bretigny between the two kings.
- 1364. Picard, Lord Mayor of London, entertains four kings
at once.

A.D.

1367. Battle of Navarette gained by the English in Spain.
 1376. Death of the Black Prince. "Ich dien."
-
- 1328—50. Philip VI. (of Valois), King of France. 1350—64,
 John (the Good), King of France. 1364—80,
 Charles V. (the Wise), King of France. Con-
 stable Duguesclin. The English lose their con-
 quests.
1347. Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, sets up democracy
 at Rome.
1347. The Pestilence called the Black Death.
1358. The Jacquerie, or peasant insurrection, in France.
1377. Great Schism of the West begins, which continues
 for nearly half a century. Two, and even three
 Popes at once.
-
- Richard II. (of Bordeaux), 1377—99. Son of Ed-
 ward the Black Prince. Deposed and murdered.
 (Shakspeare's "Richard II.")
1381. Rebellion of Wat Tyler. Jack Straw.
-
- 1380—1422. Reign of Charles VI. (the Insane; called the Well-
 beloved), King of France.
1382. Death of Philip van Artevelde at the battle of
 Rosbecq. (Taylor's "Philip van Artevelde.")
1396. Battle of Sempach. Winkelried.
- 1397 (to 1524). Union of Calmar, between Sweden, Denmark, and
 Norway.
1396. Bajazet defeats the French knights at Nicopolis, on
 the Danube, in Turkey.

A.D.
1398.

Tamerlane (Timour) takes Delhi. 1402.; He defeats Bajazet at Angora.

[N.B.—Observe that the accession of the Branch of Lancaster nearly corresponds with the beginning of the fifteenth century. In the fourteenth century flourished the three great Tuscans,—Dante (1265—1321), the father of Italian poetry, author of the “Divina Commedia;” Petrarch (1304—74), the poet reviver of classical learning; Boccaccio (1313—75), father of Italian prose, author of the “Decameron.” John Wycliffe who has been called the Morning Star of the Reformation, was an English priest who lived from 1324 to 1384. He translated the Bible into English, opposed the supremacy of the Pope and the sale of indulgences, and the doctrines of transubstantiation and purgatory. He was protected by John of Guant. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, author of the “Canterbury Tales,” lived from 1328 to 1400. The first book in English prose, “Sir John Mandeville’s Travels,” was published soon after the middle of the fourteenth century (See the section of this book on the English Language.)]

BRANCH OF LANCASTER, 1399—1461.

- A.D.
- Henry IV. (of Bolingbroke), 1399—1413. Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward III., Usuper.
- * 1400. Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.
1403. Battle of Shrewsbury, and death of Hotspur (Percy). (Shakspeare's "Henry IV.")
- Henry V., 1413—22. Son of Henry IV.; *m.* Catharine of France.
- * 1415. Battle of Agincourt.
1417. Martyrdom of Oldcastle, the Lollard.
1420. Marriage of Henry. Treaty of Troyes. Henry enters Paris.
- 1414—18. Council of Constance. End of the Schism. Martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. ("N. A. R.," vol. 65; Bonnechose's "Reformers.")
1420. Hussite War. John Zisca.
- [N.B.—The Wars of the Roses, which raged in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., grew out of a disputed succession. The Lancastrian kings were descendants of John of Gaunt, the *fourth* son of Edward III. Richard, Duke of York, the pretender to the crown, was the son of Anne Mortimer, great-granddaughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the *third* son of Edward III. (See the pedigree in Shakspeare's "Henry VI.," Part II., act ii., scene 2.) Genealogically, the White Rose had the better title; but the

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House of Lancaster claimed the throne by virtue of a parliamentary confirmation, and of possession for half a century.]

- Henry VI., 1422—61. Son of Henry V.; *m.* Margaret of Anjou. Regency and Protectorate of his uncles Bedford and Gloucester.
- * 1429. Siege of Orleans raised by Joan of Arc, and Charles VII. (the Victorious) crowned at (Rheims Chambers', No. 25.; Creasy's "Decisive Battles;" Knight's "Half-hours of English History.")
1431. Henry VI. crowned at Paris.
1450. Rebellion of Jack Cade (Shakspeare's "Henry VI.," Part II.)
1455. Battle of St. Alban's, the first in the Wars of the Roses; 1460, Henry taken prisoner at Northampton; Death of Richard of York at Wakefield; 1461, Battles of Mortimer's Cross and St. Alban's. Henry deposed.

- 1422—61. Reign of Charles VII. (the Victorious), King of France.
1438. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges establishes the liberties of the Gallican Church.
- * 1435—50 (say about 1450). Art of Printing invented by Gutenberg.
- * 1453. Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II., and the Greek Empire overthrown (Gibbon, chap. 68). End of the Middle Ages. End of the Hundred Years' Wars.

BRANCH OF YORK, 1461—1485.

- A.D.
- Edward IV., 1461—83. Son of Richard of York ;
m. Elizabeth Gray. Warwick, the “King-maker,” and “Last of the Barons.”
1461. Defeat of Henry at Towton ; 1470, Edward expelled and Henry restored ; 1471, Edward returns and gains the battle, on Easter Sunday, in which Warwick is slain ; he afterwards gains the decisive battle of Tewkesbury. Death of Henry in the Tower.
1471. First English Book printed by Caxton.
-
- 1461—83. Reign of Louis XI., the tyrannical King of France
 He crushes the nobility and extends the territory of France. (Comines’s “Memoirs ;” Scott’s “Quentin Durward.”)
- 1467—77. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, successor of Philip the Good. (Scott’s “Anne of Geierstein.”)
1476. Battles of Granson and Morat ; 1477, Death of Charles the Bold at Nancy.
- * 1477. Marriage of Maximilian of Austria with Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold. Their son, the Archduke Philip, inherited Austria and the Low Countries. He married Joanna of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella ; and his son, Charles V., was thus heir to the Low Countries.

A.D.

- * 1479. Union of Aragon and Castile under Ferdinand and Isabella. (Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella.")
1481. Ivan the Great assumes the title of Czar of Muscovy.

Edward V., 1483. Son of Edward IV.; murdered
in the Tower.

- Richard III, 1483—85. Brother of Edward IV.
m. Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.
Usurper.
1485. Defeat and death of Richard at Bosworth Field, near
Leicester. (Shakspeare's "Richard III.")

- 1483—98. Charles VIII., King of France. Acquisition of
Brittany. Conquest and loss of Naples.

How many Plantagenets were usurpers? How many
were deposed? How many died a violent death?
In what reigns did the two popular rebellions
take place? What is the shortest reign in
English history? What is the longest? What
are the three longest? Berkeley and Pomfret,
for what are they noted? What kings made
great conquests in France, and which lost
them? What French king was brought a

prisoner to London? What English king was crowned at Paris? What English prince invaded Spain? On what reigns has Shakspeare written? Name the principal battles of the Plantagenet period, with the parties engaged in them, the victors, the dates, and (if important) the results. Who conquered Ireland?—Wales? Who tried to conquer Scotland? What dates relate to great political events? (1215, 1265.) Why is 1453 a very important date? What dates relate to great inventions or discoveries? Three English kings ascended the throne in the same years as three successive French kings: name the six.

[N.B.—The accession of the House of Tudor is an important epoch in English history. The wars of the Roses had thinned the ranks and crippled the strength of the nobility. The quarrels of the great baron could now no longer disturb the peace and waste the resources of the kingdom; and their power ceased to be a match for the prerogative of the Crown. Their depression strengthened the hands of the monarch and of the middle classes. The former was tempted to strain his emancipated powers to the utmost; while the latter, now blessed with peace and protection, rapidly advanced in prosperity. The Tudors were, on the whole, not unpopular sovereigns, but their Stuart successors received from them the fatal inheritance of a despotic will. The struggle which ensued between the Crown and the popu-

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lar party occupied much of the seventeenth century, and ended in the secure establishment of a constitutional monarchy in 1688-9.]

HOUSE OF TUDOR, 1485—1603.

Henry VII. (Earl of Richmond), 1485—1509.

Son of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort, great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt. He marries Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV., and thus unites the Roses. ("Bacon's Henry VII.")

1487. Lambert Simnel personates the Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, and nephew of Edward IV.
1495. Perkin Warbeck personates Richard of York, son of Edward IV., one of the murdered princes. Both of these impostors were supported by Margaret of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV.
- a 1497. The Cabots discover Newfoundland.
1497. Cornish Rebellion.
1501. Prince Arthur marries Catharine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella; Princess Margaret marries James IV. of Scotland, and becomes the ancestress of the Stuart line of English kings.
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- A.D.
- a * 1492. Discovery of America (October 12); Conquest of Granada; Death of Lorenzo de Medici; Accession of Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia). (Chambers, Nos. 96 and 106; Prescott, Robertson, Irving; Sismondi's Italian Republics in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia;" Gurney's "Historical Sketches;" Roscoe's "Lorenzo.")
- * 1498. Vasco de Gama's voyage to India, the second great voyage of discovery.
(Camoens' "Lusiad.")
- 1498—1515. Louis XII. (the Father of his people), King of France. Reannexation of Brittany. Wars in Italy.
- * 1500. Birth of Charles V. Discovery of Brazil.
1503. Accession of Pope Julius II. (who lays the foundation of St. Peter's). Victories of Gonsalvo di Cordova, Ferdinand's great captain.
1508. League of Cambray against Venice. (Robertson's "Charles V., Introd.")

Henry VIII., 1509—47.

- Son of Henry VII., married Catharine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catharine Howard, Catharine Parr.
1509. Punishment of Empson and Dudley.
1513. Thomas Wolsey, chief minister; 1514, Archbishop of York; 1515, Cardinal and Chancellor; 1518, Legate. (Shakspeare's "Henry VIII."; Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes;" Campbell's "Lord Chancellors.")

- A.D.
1513. Battle of Flodden Field. (Scott's "Marmion.")
1520. Field of the Cloth of Gold.
1521. Execution of Buckingham. Henry entitled by Leo
"Defender of the Faith."
1530. Death of Wolsey.
- * 1531. Henry declared Head of the Church.
1532. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- * 1533. Birth of Elizabeth. (Death of Ariosto.)
1535. Execution of Bishop Fisher, and of Sir Thomas More.
(Campbell's "Chancellors.")
1536. Execution of Anne Boleyn.
- 1536—8. Suppression of the Abbeys and other religious
houses.
1537. Birth of Edward VI., son of Jane Seymour.
1539. The Bloody Statute of the Six Articles.
1540. Fall of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex.
1542. Victory of Solway. Death of James V., King of
Scotland. Birth of Mary, Queen of Scots.
1547. Death of Henry. Francis I. died after him.
1509. Death of Philip de Comines.
- 1513—21. Pontificate of Leo X., son of Lorenzo de Medici.
(Roscoe's "Leo. X.")
- a 1513. Balboa discovers the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean.
- * 1515—47. Reign of Francis I. of France.
1515. Francis gains the battle of Marignano.
- * 1516. Charles I. King of Spain, afterwards Charles V. of
Germany.
- * 1517. Martin Luther, born (1483) at Eisleben in Saxony,
preaches against indulgences. The Reforma-
tion. 1546, Death of Luther. (Robinson's
"Charles V.;" Michelet's "Life of Luther;"
Stephen's article in *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 68;

- A.D.
- Mrs. Lee's "Luther and his Times;" Gurney's "Historical Sketches;" Mrs. Sinnett's "Byways of History.")
1518. Zuinglius, the Swiss reformer, preaches against indulgences.
- * 1519. Charles V., Emperor of Germany. (Robertson.)
- * 1520. Accession of Sultan Solyman the Magnificent. Death of Raphael.
- a* 1521. Voyage of Magellan round the world; third great voyage. Conquest of Mexico by Cortez (*Chambers*, No. 146; Prescott; Robertson's "America.")
1522. Pope Adrian VI.; 1523, Pope Clement VII. (nephew of Lorenzo.)
1523. Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden.
1524. Death of Chevalier Bayard, the knight "sans peur et sans reproche." (Southey, in *Quarterly Review*, vol. 32.)
1525. Battle of Pavia and Captivity of Francis.
1527. Sack of Rome by the Imperialists under Bourdon.
1528. Andrew Doria restores the Republic of Genoa.
1529. Peace of Cambray; "Le Traité des Dames."
1529. The Lutherans first called Protestants.
1530. Confession of Augsburg. League of Smalkalde.
- a 1531. Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
- a 1534. Jacques Cartier takes possession of New France (Canada).
1536. Erasmus dies.
- * 1540. Order of Jesuits sanctioned by Pope Paul III., previously founded by Ignatius Loyola. (Stephen's article on Loyola, *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 75; Ranke's "Popes;" Macaulay's article on Ranke's "Popes.")

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1541. John Calvin returns to Geneva.
- a 1541. De Soto is supposed to have discovered the Mississippi.
- * 1543. Copernicus publishes his great work.
- 1545—63. Council of Trent continues eighteen years.
- [N.B.—The invention of Printing and the dispersion, after 1453, of the Greeks prepared the way for the Reformation. The Order of Jesuits (or Society of Jesus) became a spiritual militia at the disposal of the Church of Rome, and was employed to check the spread of Protestantism. It is noted also for its missionary enterprises and its learned scholars. Remember that Henry VIII. was never a Protestant. He ceased to be a Papist, and chose to be the head of his own church; but he persecuted those who rejected the Roman Catholic creed. Without meaning it, however, he led the way to the establishment of the English Protestant Church.]
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1546. Edward VI., 1547—53.
- Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour.
1547. Council of Regency. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset Protector. Reformation of religion continued. Cranmer opposed by Gardner.
- Assassination of Cardinal Beaton in Scotland.
1547. Battle of Pinkey.
1548. Mary, Queen of Scots, sent into France.
1549. Execution of Thomas, Lord Seymour. Insurrections. Somerset resigns the Protectorship.

A.D.

1551. Warwick (Dudley) becomes Duke of Northumberland.
1551. Sternhold and Hopkins' Version of the Psalms.
1552. Execution of Somerset.
1553. The crown settled on Lady Jane Grey, granddaughter of Mary Tudor (Brandon), the youngest daughter of Henry VII. She married Lord Guildford Dudley.

- 1547—59. Henry II., King of France. He married the notorious Catherine de Medici, three of whose sons became successively kings.
1547. Battle of Muhlberg.
1552. Peace of Passau.
1553. Death of Maurice of Saxony.

Mary, 1553—58. Daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, married Philip II. of Spain, son of Charles V.

1553. Northumberland executed. Roman Catholic religion restored.
1554. The Spanish marriage; Wyatt's Insurrection; Execution of Lady Jane Grey, her husband, and her father the Duke of Suffolk. Arrival of Cardinal Pole.
1555. Protestants burned at Smithfield and other places, Rogers, Bishops Ridley, Hooper, Latimer. (Repeat Latimer's famous words.)

A.D.

1556. Cranmer burned at the stakes. (Mrs. Lee's "Cranmer and his Times.")
1558. The Duke of Guise takes Calais from the English.
Death of Queen Mary and Cardinal Pole.

1553. Servetus burned at Geneva.
- * 1556. Abdication of Charles V. (He had abdicated the sovereignty of the Low Countries in 1555.) He is succeeded in Spain and the Low Countries by his son Philip II.; in the Empire by his brother Ferdinand I. (See Cleveland's "Companion," p. 684.)
1557. The Duke of Savoy and Count Egmont defeat the French at St. Quintin.
1558. Death of Charles V. at the monastery of Juste, in Spain. (Stirling's "Cloister Life of Charles V.")
1558. Mary Queen of Scots marries the Dauphin Francis.
1559. Peace of Cateau-Cambresis.
- [N.B.—Give the names in full of the most celebrated English writers before the reign of Elizabeth, and mention the chief works or events which have rendered them famous.]

- Elizabeth, 1558—1603. Dau. of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. The Elizabethan Age.
1558. Re-establishment of the Protestant Religion in England. Return of the Marian exiles.
1559. John Knox in Scotland.

- A.D.
1560. Treaty of Edinburgh.
1561. Mary Stuart returns, a widow, to Scotland.
1562. Elizabeth assists the Huguenots.
1562. The Thirty-nine Articles of the Anglican Church established.
1565. Mary marries her cousin Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.
1566. Murder of David Rizzio.
1567. Murder of Darnley and marriage of Mary with Bothwell. Regency of the Earl of Murray, her half-brother.
1568. Battle of Langside. Mary flees to England. (Scott's "Abbot.")
1572. Execution of the Duke of Norfolk.
- 1577—80. Sir Francis Drake circumnavigates the globe. (Barrow's "Life of Drake." "England's Forgotten Worthies," W. R., July, 1852.)
1585. Leicester sent to Holland to assist the insurgents.
1586. Death of Sir Philip Sidney at Zutphen. (Read Cleveland's life of him.) Babington's Conspiracy.
- * 1587. Execution of Mary at Fotheringhay Castle.
- * 1588. The Invincible Armada. "Venit, vidit, fugit." (Creasy's "Decisive Battles.")
1599. Death of Edmund Spenser.
- * 1600. Birth of Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.
1601. Execution of Robert Devereux, E. of Essex. (Devereux's "Lives of the Earls of Essex.")
- [N.B.—The character of Mary Stuart is likely to be a perpetual subject of controversy. The evidence of the crimes she has been charged with has convinced many inquirers, and failed to convince many others, but her sufferings are matter of

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history, and claim our compassion. The defects in her character are partly traceable to her French education and the difficulties of her position. But our pity for Mary must not make us unjust to Elizabeth. She, too, had her trials and difficulties. It is easy to call the execution of Mary an act of murder, and to enlarge on the unlovely weaknesses of the English Queen. But though we may not *love* Elizabeth, she was no monster; and though we must sympathize with Mary, she was no saint. Elizabeth had her foibles, but she was a great queen. Mary's failings were not small, and she was not a great queen. See in Hallam's "Constitutional History" some temperate remarks on this subject.]

- 1559. Francis II., King of France; 1560, Charles IX.; 1574, Henry III. Civil Wars in France. The Guises opposed by Coligny, the Condés, Henry of Navarre. Wars of the League. (Smedley's "History of the Reformed Religion in France." Gurney's "Louis IX. and Henry IV." Stephen's "Lectures.")
- 1564. Death of Michael Angelo.
- 1567. The Duke of Alva persecutes the Protestants in the Low Countries; 1568, puts Egmont and Horn to death. (See the year 1579.)
- 1571. Don John of Austria defeats the Turks in the sea-fight of Lepanto. In this action Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote," is wounded.
- * 1572. Aug. 24, Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

A.D.

1579. Union of the Seven Dutch Provinces under the lead of William of Orange, surnamed the Taciturn. (*Chambers*, No. 24 ; Watson's "Philip II.") Death of Camoens, author of the "*Lusiad*." (Southey in *Quarterly Review*, vol. 27.)
1580. Conquest of Portugal by William II. (See 1640.)
- * 1582. Pope Gregory XIII. reforms the Calendar; New style begins in Catholic countries.
1584. Assassination of William of Orange.
1589. Assassination of Henry III. Accession of Henry IV. of Navarre, the Great, first Bourbon king, a descendant of St. Louis. He terminates the civil wars, and restores the kingdom to prosperity. Sully his prime minister. Henry defeats the Leaguers at Ivry, 1590. (Macaulay's "*Ballad*." *Chambers*, No. 78. Sully's "*Memoirs*." Gurney's "*Louis IX. and Henry IV.*")
1593. Henry IV. embraces the Catholic faith; 1598, He grants the Edict of Nantes to the Huguenots.
1595. Death of Torquato Tasso.
1598. Peace of Vervins between France and Spain. Death of Philip II. and accession of Philip III.
- 1590—1620. The Telescope invented and improved by Galileo and others.
- [N.B.—The principal political characters in England in this reign were William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Elizabeth's chief minister, who died 1598; Sir Nicholas Bacon, and his son the great Sir Francis (or Lord) Bacon; Sir Fr. Walsingham; Sir Chr. Hatton; Robert Dudley, E. of Leicester, *d.* 1588; Sir Philip Sidney; Sir Walter Raleigh; Robert Devereux, E. of Essex.

The principal literary personages were Shakspeare, Bacon, Sidney, Spenser, Hooker, Raleigh. Name the principal works of the last five. Shakspeare, Bacon, and Raleigh belong also to the next reign. In the reign of Elizabeth the Jesuits on the one hand, and the Puritans on the other, gave the Government much trouble. The Star Chamber was a *civil*, and the High Commission an *ecclesiastical* tribunal.]

HOUSE OF STUART.

A.D.

James I. (VI. of Scotland), 1603—25. Son of Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley; grandson of the grandson of Henry VII.; he married Anne of Denmark.

1603. Union of the *crowns* (only) of England and Scotland. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Secretary of State (Thos. Cecil was Earl of Exeter). The Duke of Sully, minister of Henry IV., visits London. (Repeat his character of James.)

The first favourite of James was Carr, afterwards created Earl of Somerset; the second, Villiers, created Duke of Buckingham. (See Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel.") Conspiracy in favour of Arabella Stuart, niece of Darnley. Sir W. Raleigh condemned, but reprieved and imprisoned (released in 1616).

* 1605. Nov. 5, The Gunpowder Plot.

a * 1607. Settlement at Jamestown, Va. (Life of Smith, in "American Biography.")

1611. The present Translation of the Bible finished. (Fuller's "Church History," B. 10, s. 3.)

1613. Overbury murdered.

a * 1614. New York (New Netherlands) settled by the Dutch. Napier publishes his invention of Logarithms.

* 1616. Death of Shakspeare (at Stratford-upon-Avon) and of Cervantes in the same month (April).

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1617. Raleigh's last and unsuccessful voyage to Guiana, after an imprisonment of more than 12 years; 1618, He is beheaded. (*Edinburgh Review*, vol. 71. *North British Review*, May, 1855.)
- a * 1620. Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Dec. 21 (22). (Young's "Chronicles.") First importation of negro slaves into Virginia.
1621. Fall of Lord Bacon. (Name his principal works). "Life" by Montagu. Macaulay in *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 65.)

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- * 1610. Henry IV. is assassinated. Louis XIII., his son, succeeds. Regency of the queen-mother, Maria de Medici.
1613. Michael (Romanoff), grandfather of Peter the Great, elected Czar.
- * 1618. The Thirty Years' War breaks out in Bohemia. The Elector Palatine Frederic (husband of Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I., and grandmother of George I.) accepts the crown of Bohemia, but is deposed, and driven even from his electoral dominions. This war was waged against the House of Austria (Emp. Ferdinand II.) by certain Protestant kings and princes, and by France. It may be divided into four periods: 1619—23, Palatine period, Frederic; 1625—29, Danish period, King Christian IV.; 1630—35, Swedish period, Gustavus Adolphus and Chancellor Oxenstiern; 1635—48, French period, Cardinal Richelieu. The chief captains in this

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war were Gustávus Adolphus and Wallenstein.
(*Chambers*, No. 120. Schiller's "Thirty Years' War." Coleridge's "Schiller's Wallenstein."
See the year 1648, page 48.)

- 1618—19. Synod of Dort; 1618, Barnevelt beheaded.
- 1619. The Dutch found Batavia in the East Indies.
- 1625. Hugo Grotius publishes his work "De Jure Belli et Pacis."
- 1621. Philip IV., King of Spain.
Charles I., 1625—49. Son of James I., he married Henrietta Maria, dau. of Henry IV. of France.
- 1628. Buckingham assassinated by Felton.
- 1629. Petition of Right granted by Charles.
- * 1629—40. No Parliament for eleven years.
- 1630—41. Influence of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and Laud, Abp. of Canterbury.
- 1634. Ship-money opposed by John Hampden. (*Ed. Rev.*, vol. 54.)
- 1638. National Covenant in Scotland. Hence the name of Covenanters.
- * 1640. Meeting of the Long Parliament; impeachment of Strafford and Laud; 1641, Abolition of the Star Chamber and High Commission; Parliament declared indissoluble except with its own consent.
- * 1641. Impeachment of the six members by Charles I. He sets up his standard. Great Civil War. Battle of Edgehill.
- 1643. Death of Hampden at Chalgrove Field. (Nugent's "Memorials." Macaulay in *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 54. Clarendon.) First Battle of Newbury, and death of Falkland. (Read Clarendon's characters

A.D.

of Falkland and Hampden in "Cleveland's Compendium.")

1644. Fairfax and Cromwell defeat Prince Rupert (the king's nephew and son of Elizabeth of Bohemia) at Marston Moor. Victories of Montrose. (Scott's "Legend of Montrose.")
1645. The Independents control the army ("Self-denying ordinance" and new modelling). Charles defeated at Naseby. Defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh. (Chambers's "Rebellions.")
- 1646-7. Charles surrenders himself to the Scots, who give him up. He flees to the Isle of Wight.
1648. Cromwell defeats the Scots (who had taken up arms for the king) at Preston. He has the House of Commons cleared of the Presbyterians. Pride's Purge. The Rump.
- * 1649. Charles brought to London, tried, condemned, and executed, Jan. 30.
1647. George Fox, the Quaker, begins to preach.
- N.B.—Remember that the Presbyterians led the way in the great Rebellion, and that they were supplanted by the Independents, who were headed by Cromwell. The Scots, being Presbyterians, finally took up arms against the Parliament.
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A.D.

- 1624—42. Influence and Administration of Cardinal Richelieu in France. He humbles the nobility and curbs the Protestants. 1628, He takes La Rochelle, after a long siege. (The histories of France; Jay's "Histoire de Richelieu;" James's "Richelieu.")
- * 1630. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany. Death of Kepler. Settlement of Boston. (Shawmut.)
1632. Gustavus falls at Lutzen. He is succeeded by the notorious Christina.
1640. John IV. (of Braganza), King of Portugal.
- * 1643. Accession of Louis XIV. (le Grand Monarque), who reigns 72 years. Regency of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, sister of Philip IV. of Spain. Spaniards defeated at Rocroi by Condé.
- 1643—61. Administration of Cardinal Mazarin.
- 1648—53. War of the Froude. (Lord Mahon's "Condé.")
- * 1648. Peace of Westphalia (at Munster) ends the Thirty Years' War, and establishes the balance of power in Europe. Pascal's Puy-de-Dome experiment.
1647. Masaniello's Insurrection at Naples.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE, 1649—60.

A.D.

- 1649—50. Cromwell's Irish Campaign.
- 1650. Sept. 3rd.—He defeats Charles II. and the Scotch Presbyterians at Dunbar. Montrose is taken and executed in May.
- 1651. Sept. 3rd.—Cromwell defeats Charles at Worcester. The Royal Oak. (Milton's Sonnet.)
- 1651. First Navigation Act.
- 1652. Reduction of Ireland. Dutch War. (Blake, Eng.; Van Tromp, De Ruyter, Dutch.)
- 1653. Cromwell expels the Long Parliament (Rump); calls the Little or Barebones Parliament.
- * 1653—58. Cromwell, Lord Protector.
- 1655. Glorious War with Spain. (Philip IV.)
- 1656. Cromwell protects the Vaudois. (Milton's sonnet, "Avenge, O Lord.")
- 1658. Sept. 3rd, Cromwell dies.
- 1658—9. Rich. Cromwell, Protector.
- 1659. Long Parliament restored by Gen. Monk.
- 1660. Long Parliament dissolved, after having existed nineteen years.
- * 1660. May 29th.—Charles II. enters London. The Restoration.
- 1659. Peace of the Pyrenees between France and Spain.
[N.B.—For this half-century may be consulted Guizot's "History of the Revolution," Guizot's

A.D.

"Cromwell," Clarendon's "Rebellion." Mrs. Hutchinson's "Mem. of Col. H. Aikins," "Mem. of the Courts of James I. and Charles I." Among works of fiction may be named Scott's "Woodstock" and "Legend of Montrose," Defoe's "Mem. of a Cavalier." Lady Willoughby's "Diary."]

- Charles II., 1660—85, Son of Charles I.; he married Catharine of Braganza, Infanta of Portugal.
1660. Edw. Hyde Earl of Clarendon, Prime minister. Execution of the Regicides.
1662. Act of Uniformity; 2,000 ministers deprived; the persecutions of the Covenanters begin. (*Chambers*, No. 209. Neal's "Puritans.")
- 1664—7. Dutch War.
1664. Conventicle Act; 1665, Five Mile Act.
- 1665. Plague of London. (*Chambers*, No. 124. Defoe's "Plague.")
- 1666. Fire of London.
1667. Fall and banishment of Clarendon.
1668. Sir William Temple concludes the Triple Alliance with Holland and Sweden against France.
- 1670—3. Ministry of the Cabal Secret treaty with France.
1672. Declaration of Indulgence.
- 1672—4. Second Dutch War in this reign.
- 1673—8. Ministry of the Earl of Danby.
1673. Test Act, aimed chiefly at the Catholics. (Corporation Act, 1661.)

- A.D.
1674. Death of John Milton.
- a 1675—6. King Philip's War in New England.
1678. Popish Plot; 1680, Execution of Viscount Stafford.
- * 1679. Habeas Corpus Act. (Habeas corpus, have the body
before us, have the prisoner in court.)
1679. Defeat of the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge.
(Scott's "Old Mortality," *Chambers*, No. 109.)
1680. Whig and Tory.
- 1679 & 1681. The Exclusion Bill.
- A 1682. Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn. ("Am. Biog.")
- 1681—5. No Parliament for *four* years.
1683. Rye House Plot. Execution of Russell and Algernon
Sidney. (Lady Russell's "Life" in Cleveland.
"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.")
1683. Corporations deprived of their charters.
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1665. Charles II., King of Spain.
- 1661—83. Colbert, Prime Minister of Louis XIV.
- 1653—72. John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland.
1672. Holland overrun by the French; the country laid
under water by the Dutch. The De Witts
massacred by the anti-French party. Power of
France at this time immense.
1675. Death of Turenne.
- 1683—91. Louvois, minister of Louis XIV.
1684. The Dragonnades.
1683. John Sobieski, King of Poland, defeats the Turks
and raises the siege of Vienna.
- a 1673. Father Marquette reaches the Mississippi.
- a 1682. La Salle descends the Mississippi.

A.D.

- James II., 1685—88. Brother of Charles II., he m.
Anne Hyde and Mary of Modena.
1685. Monmouth's Invasion. Battle of Sedgemoor.
Jeffrey's Bloody Campaign. Argyle invades
Scotland, is taken and executed
- 1686—88. James suspends the penal laws against the Catholics ;
courts the Dissenters ; invades the privileges of
the Universities ; becomes very unpopular.
- * 1688. Trial of the Seven Bishops. Landing of William of
Orange, 5th Nov. Glorious Revolution.
- * 1687. The Newtonian Philosophy.
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1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes ; dispersion of
the Huguenots. * (Mrs. Lee's "Huguenots."
Stephen's XXII. Lecture. See 1598.)
- 1688—89. Devastation of the Palatinate by the French.
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Thomas Parr died in 1634, aged 151. In what
reigns did he live ? Henry Jenkins died in
1670, aged 169. In what reigns did he live ?
Name Ben Jonson's principal Comedies. Who
wrote the "Country Parson" (175) ? Name
Chillingworth's great work. Who wrote the
"Emblems" (186) ? Who wrote "The Holy and
Profane State," and "The Worthies of England"
(237) ? Who wrote "The Holy Living and
Dying" (218) ? Name Sir Thomas Browne's
chief work. Whose life is first in Johnson's

A.D.

"Lives of the Poets" (225)? Who wrote "Hudibras," and with what purpose? Name Milton's chief works, and give an account of his life. Who wrote "The Complete Angler" (303)? Who wrote "Pilgrim's Progress," and when did he die (317)? Name Baxter's most popular works. Who wrote the "Observations on the United Provinces" (342)? What office did Sir Matthew Hale hold? Give the titles of Dryden's principal works.

- William III. and Mary, 1689—94; William III. alone, 1694—1702. William of Orange was the grandson of Charles I., and *m.* Mary, dau. of James II. Their title was parliamentary. The Convocation. Declaration of Rights and Bill of Rights. Act of Toleration. Schism of the Non-Jurors. National Debt. Prelacy abolished in Scotland.
1689. Battle of Killiecrankie and death of the Viscount of Dundee, John Grahame of Claverhouse.
- * 1690. Battle of the Boyne; William defeats James II.
1692. Massacre of Glencoe. (Dalrymple's "Memoirs.")
- a * 1692. Union of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies. Salem Witchcraft. Russell gains the naval battle of La Hogue.
1697. Peace of Ryswick.
- * 1700. Death of John Dryden. ("Life" by Johnson and by Scott.) Death of the Duke of Gloucester.
- * 1701. Act of Settlement.

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1701. Death of James II. at St. Germain's. He leaves a son, known as the Pretender; Louis XIV. recognises him.

1701-2. Grand Alliance against France.

* 1701-13 (14). War of the Spanish Succession, which begins soon after the death of Charles II. of Spain. Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., and the Archduke Charles of Austria claim the throne. (Philip III. of Spain had a daughter Anne, a son Philip IV., and a daughter Maria. Anne married Louis XIII., and Maria married the Emperor Ferdinand III. Louis XIV., the son of Anne, married his cousin Maria Theresa, the daughter of Philip IV.; Philip of Anjou was his grandson, and uncle of Louis XV. The Archduke Charles was the grandson of Maria and brother of the Emperor Joseph I. Philip's claim would have been better than Charles's, had not both Anne and Maria Theresa made a formal renunciation of their title.) "Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées." The war continues till the Peace of Utrecht. Marlborough and Eugene.

[N.B.—Principal Sovereigns of Europe at the opening of the 18th Century:—England, William III.; France, Louis XIV.; Germany, Leopold I.; Sweden, Charles XII.; Russia, Peter the Great; Prussia. (a kingdom in 1701), Frederic I.]

Anne, 1702-14. Dau. of James II.; she m. Pr. George of Denmark. War of the Spanish Succession continues. Peterborough commands

- A.D.
- in Spain (Macaulay, in *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 56), and Marlborough and Eugene in the Netherlands and Germany. (Southey's Article on Marlborough, *Qu. Rev.*, vol. 23. "Life" by Coxe, by Alison, by Macfarlane. Fr. Eugene's Memoirs, if his, in *Constable's Misc.* Coxe's "House of Austria.")
1704. Battle of Blenheim or Hochstadt, in Bavaria, gained by Marlborough and Eugene. Admiral Rooke takes Gibraltar. (Creasy's "Decisive Battles.")
1706. Marlborough victorious at Ramillies; 1708, at Oudenarde; 1709, at Malplaquet.
1707. The French, under the Duke of Berwick, gain the decisive battle of Almanza in Spain.
- * 1706—7. Union with Scotland.
- 1708—10. The Whigs in power; Somers, Halifax, &c. (Life of Somers in Campbell's "Chancellors.") Decline of the Influence of the Duchess of Marlborough. ("Life of the Duchess of Marlborough," by Mrs. Thomson.)
1710. Trial of Dr. Sacheverell. St. Paul's at London completed by Sir Chr. Wren. "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice."
- 1710—14. The Tories in power; Harley (Oxford); St. John (Bolingbroke). Influence of Mrs. Masham.
1710. The French successful in Spain. Battle of Villa Viciosa.
1712. The Duke of Marlborough dismissed.
- * 1713. Peace of Utrecht terminates the W. S. S. The Bourbons established in Spain. Philip V., first King of the House of Anjou (1700).

- A.D.
- 1702—4. Rising of the Huguenots (Camisards) in France, quelled by Villars. (*Chambers*, No. 114.)
1703. St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great. (*Chambers*, No. 104; *N. A. R.*, vol. 61.)
1704. Death of Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, "the Lion of Meaux."
- * 1709. Charles XII. defeated at Pultowa by Peter the Great. (Voltaire's "Charles XII." Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes.") Depressed condition of France. Establishment of Port Royal suppressed. (Stephen's "Port-royalists," *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 73.)
1707. Death of Aurung-zebe, the Mogul emperor.
1713. The famous Pragmatic Sanction, by which Charles VI. declares his daughter Maria Theresa successor to the Austrian (not German) throne. (This led to the War of the Austrian succession in 1740.)
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HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK, HANOVER, OR GUELPH,

Since 1714.

A.D.

- George I., 1714—27. Elector of Hanover, son of Sophia, who was dau. of Eliz., the dau. of James I. A parliamentary title, declared by the Act of Settlement (1701). George I. *m.* Sophia of Zell.
- The Whigs (Marlborough, Somers, &c.) return to power. Bolingbroke goes over to the Pretender.
- * 1715. First Rebellion of the Scotch Jacobites, crushed at Preston in England. (Lord Mahon's "History.")
1719. Death of Joseph Addison. (Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." Macaulay, in *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 78. Read the "Cloverly Papers.")
1720. Bursting of the South Sea Bubble in England, and of Law's Mississippi Scheme in France. (*Chambers*, No. 172.)
- 1721—42. Ministry of Sir Robert Walpole.
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- * 1715. Death of Louis XIV. (Voltaire's "Age of Louis" XIV. and XV.)
- 1715—74. Reign of Louis XV., his great-grandson; it begins with the Regency of the Duke of Orleans.
1715. Death of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai. (Mrs. Follen's "Life and Writings of Fenelon.")

- A.D.
 1718. Quadruple Alliance against Spain.
 1720. Kingdom of Sardinia established.
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- George II., 1727—60. Son of George I., he m. Caroline of Anspach. (Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian.")
- 1740—48. War of the Austrian Succession. Maria Theresa of Austria supported by the English; Charles of Bavaria ("the bold Bavarian") by France and Prussia (Frederic the Great). (See Lord Mahon's "History;" Macaulay on Frederic, *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 75. Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes.") See the year 1713. (Note particularly that this war related to the Austrian, not the imperial throne; the imperial crown of Germany was only incidentally concerned, as it was not hereditary, but elective. Maria Theresa, by the Pragmatic Sanction, was Archduchess of Austria and Queen of Bohemia, &c.; but she was not empress till 1745, when her husband became emperor.)
- 1740—44. Anson's Voyage.
1742. Resignation of Walpole.
- 1743—56. The Pelhams.
1744. Death of Alexander Pope. (Johnson's "Life of Pope.")
1745. Cumberland defeated at Fontenoy by Marshal Saxe.
- * 1745. Second Jacobite Rebellion under Charles Edward, son of the Pretender. Scott's "Waverley." Lord Mahon, *N. A. R.*, vol. 64. Chambers's "Rebellions.") Death of Dean Swift. (Scott's "Life of Swift;" Jeffrey in *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 27.

- A.D.
1746. The Duke of Cumberland, George's second son, "The Butcher," defeats Charles Edward at Culloden in Scotland.
- a * 1745. Louisburg (C. B.) taken by New England troops.
- * 1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1751. Death of Frederic, Prince of Wales, father of George III. Death of Bolingbroke.
- a * 1752. New Style introduced into England. Franklin's Discoveries in Electricity.
- a * 1755. Braddock's defeat. (Sargent's "History.") Neutral French expelled from Nova Scotia. (*N. A. R.*, vol. 66, Longfellow's "Evangeline.")
- a * 1756—63. Seven Years' War in Europe and America. (French War.) England (under Pitt) and Prussia (under Frederic the Great) against Louis XV. of France and Maria Theresa and Francis I. of Germany. (Lord Mahon's "History." Bancroft's "History U. S." Macaulay in *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 75.)
- 1756—61. Glorious Ministry of William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. (Mahon, Bancroft, Macaulay, in *Ed. Rev.*, vols. 58 and 80.)
- a * 1759. Victory of Quebec and death of Wolfe.
1757. Execution of Admiral Byng.
1757. Clive gains the battle of *Plassey* in India. Macaulay in *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 70. *Chambers*, No. 157.)
1756. William Murray, Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. (Campbell's "Chief Justices.")
- a 1758. Death of Jonathan Edwards.
1759. Death of Handel.

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- 1726—43. Ministry and pacific policy of Cardinal Fleury in France.
- 1740—86. Reign of Frederic II. (the Great) of Prussia.
1755. Great Earthquake at Lisbon.

What are Bishop Burnet's two principal works? (Remember that Gilbert B. is not Thomas B.) Name Locke's great work. Name the three periodicals for which Addison wrote. Who was his principal coadjutor? Name Defoe's most popular works. Name Swift's principal works. Pope's. Who wrote the "Seasons?" What is Middleton's chief work? Bishop Butler's great work? Name Collins's most popular ode. What are Richardson's three novels? What female writer is celebrated for her letters? (532). Name Shenstone's principal poem; Young's, Akenside's. Give the titles of Gray's best poems.

- 1760—1820. George III. Grandson of George II.; he m. Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The most noted public men of England in the first half of this reign were William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, *d.* 1778; Earl of Bute, George's first favourite; Lord North, minister for twelve years; Edmund Burke, the distinguished writer and speaker, *d.* 1797; Charles James Fox, the parliamentary orator, for several years leader of

A.D.

- the opposition to the younger Pitt, *d.* 1806 ; William Pitt, the younger, prime minister of England, *d.* 1806 ; John Wilkes, the most notorious demagogue of his time.
1761. Pitt retires. Ministry of Bute ; 1763, of Grenville ; 1765, of Rockingham ; 1767—70, of Grafton ; 1770—82, of Lord North ; 1782-3, of Rockingham and Shelburne ; 1783, Coalition between North and Fox ; 1784—1801, the Younger Pitt's First Ministry ; 1801, Ministry of Addington ; 1804, of Pitt again ; 1806, of Grenville and Fox ("all the talents") ; 1807, of the Duke of Portland ; 1809, of Percival ; 1812—27, of the Earl of Liverpool.
1761. Bourbon Family Compact of Spain, France, Naples, and Parma.
- 1762—96. Catharine II., Empress of Russia.
- * 1763. End of the Seven Years' War. Peace of Paris between France, Spain, and England. Peace of Hubertsburg between Frederic the Great and Maria Theresa.
1772. First Partition of Poland by Russia, Prussia, Austria ; (third, in 1795 ; second, by Russia and Prussia in 1793.)
- a * 1765—75. Disturbance in America ; 1765, Passage of the Stamp Act ; 1766, its repeal ; 1767, Revenue Act, imposing certain duties ; 1760, Partially repealed ; 1770, Boston Massacre ; 1773, Boston Tea Party ; 1774, Boston Port Bill ; First Continental Congress at Philadelphia.
1767. Wallis discovers Otaheite (Tahiti).

A.D.

1769. James Watt patents the improved Steam-engine.
Richard Arkwright patents the Spinning Frame.
Birth of Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) and Napoleon Buonaparte. First Letter of Junius. Stratford Jubilee.
- 1774—93. Reign of Louis XVI., grandson of Louis XV. He
m. Marie Antoinette, dau. of Maria Theresa.
1778, Death of Voltaire and Rousseau.
- a * 1775—83. War of the American Revolution. 1775, April 19.
Battle of Lexington; June 17, of Bunker Hill;
June 15, Washington chosen Commander-in-
Chief. Dec., Death of Gen. Montgomery, at
Quebec. 1776, March, Evacuation of Boston;
July 4, Declaration of Independence at Phila-
delphia; Aug., Battle of Brooklyn or Flatbush;
Dec. 26, Battle of Trenton. 1777, Articles of
Confederation; Battles of the Brandywine and
Germantown; Oct. 17, Surrender of Burgoyne
at Saratoga. 1778, Treaty with France; Battle
of Monmouth. 1780, Surrender of Charleston;
Treachery of Arnold. 1781, Battle of Eutaw
Springs; Oct. 19, Surrender of Cornwallis at
Yorktown; 1783, Sept. 3, Peace of Versailles;
Independence acknowledged.
1776. Death of David Hume. Adam Smith publishes his
"Wealth of Nations."
1779. Death of David Garrick. Murder of Capt. Cook at
the Sandwich Islands. (*Chambers*, No. 40;
Hartley Coleridge's "Northern Worthies.")
1780. Gordon Riots. Armed Neutrality of Northern
Powers; "Free Ships, Free Goods."
1781. Sir William Herschel discovers a new Planet.

- A.D.
- 1780—84. War in India, with Hyder Ali and his son.
1784. Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson. (Boswell's "Life of Johnson.") Handel Commemoration.
1787. Warren Hastings impeached. After seven years he is acquitted. (Macaulay in *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 70.)
1788. Settlement of Sydney, N. S. W. (Perkins, in *N. A. R.*, vol. 70.)
- α* 1787. Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the territory N.W. of the Ohio. Convention at Philadelphia; Washington presides.
- α* 1788. Federal Constitution of the U. States ratified (100 years after the English Revolution.) 1789, George Washington, First President, takes the oath of office at New York. 1790, Death of Franklin. 1794, Jay's Treaty. 1790—95, Indian War.
- * 1789. Great French Revolution. May 5, States-General. June 17, National Assembly. July 14, Destruction of the Bastille. Aug. 4, Constituent Assembly; Abolition of Feudal Rights. Oct. 5 and 6, The Mob at Versailles. 1791 Death of Mirabeau; Flight to Varennes. Oct. 1, Legislative Assembly.—Insurrection of St. Domingo. 1792, Declaration of War; beginning of the Wars of the French Revolution. Aug. 10, Attack on the Tuileries; King suspended; Royal family removed to the Temple. Sept. 2 and 3, Massacres in the Prisons. Sept. 21, National Convention; Abolition of Royalty. Sept. 20, Cannonade of Valmy. 1793 (Jan. 21), Execution of Louis XVI. First Coalition of European

A.D.

- Powers against France. Committee of Public Safety. Jacobin Clubs. Girondists supplanted by the Mountain. Reign of Terror. The Queen and Egalité (Duke of Orleans) beheaded. Robespierre. Danton. War in the La Vendée. 1794-9, Thermidor (July 27), Fall of Robespierre. (See Alison's "History of Europe" from 1789 to 1815. Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution." Macaulay on Mirabeau, *Ed. Rev.*, vol. 55. For the Vendéan War, see *Chambers*, No. 16.)
1790. Death of John Howard, the philanthropist. (*Chambers*, No. 112. Mrs. Farrar's "Life of Howard.")
1791. Death of John Wesley, founder of the Methodist Society. (Southey's "Life of Wesley." Lord Mahon, chap. 19.)
1794. Thomas Erskine, England's greatest forensic orator, defends Hardy. (Campbell's "Chancellors.")
- a 1794. Eli Whitney invents the cotton-gin.
1795. Death of Dr. Thomas Reid.
1795. 13 Vendémiaire (Oct. 4), Day of the Sections. Directory (of five) in France. 1796, Buonaparte (*b.* in Corsica, 1769) takes the command in Italy. Paul, son of Catharine, Emperor of Russia (murdered in 1801). 1794, 18 Fructidor (Sept. 4), Directory of Three. Treaty of Campo Formio; Venice made over to Austria. (Wordsworth's "Sonnet.") 1798, Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt. Nelson gains the Battle of the Nile (Aboukir Bay). Second Coalition against France. 1799, 18 Brumaire (Nov. 9), Buonaparte First Consul. * 1800, Battles of Marengo and Ho-

A.D.

- Emperor of Russia. First Expedition to Copenhagen. (Campbell's Ode.)
 [N.B.—The Revolutionary Calendar in France continued from September 22, 1792, to January 1, 1806.]
1796. Death of Robert Burns. (Life by Lockhart, by Chambers, Carlyle's Miscellanies.)
- a * 1797. John Adams (Fed.), of Massachusetts, second President; 1799, Death of Washington at Mount Vernon (b. 1732); * 1800, City of Washington seat of government; 1801, John Marshall C. J. of the S. C.
1798. Jenner discovers Vaccination. Irish Rebellion.
- * 1800. Union of England and Ireland. Death of Cowper. (Southey's Life.)
- a* 1801. Thos. Jefferson (Dem.) of Virginia, third President; 1803, Purchase of Louisiana; 1804, Death of Alex. Hamilton; 1806, Expedition of Lewis and Clarke; 1807, Dec., The Embargo (repealed March, 1809); 1808, Foreign Slave-trade abolished.
- a * 1807. Robert Fulton's Steamboat first used on the Hudson.
1802. Peace of Amiens. Buonaparte Consul for Life. 1803. Renewal of the War.
1804. Empire of Austria. Francis II., Emp. of Germany, first Emperor of Austria.
1804. Death of the Duc d'Enghien.
- * 1804—14. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, crowned, Dec. 2.
1805. Third Coalition against France. Battle of Austerlitz (Dec. 2.); three Emperors present. * Battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21), and death of Nelson. (Southey's "Life of Nelson." *Chambers*, No. 22.)

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1806. Fourth Coalition against France, Continental System. Kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony. Confederation of the Rhine. End of the German Empire. Prussians defeated at Jena. Louis B., K. of Holland. 1807, Code Napoléon. Russians defeated at Friedland. Jerome B., K. of Westphalia. 1808, Joseph B., K. of Spain. Murat, K. of Naples.
1802. Establishment of the *Ed. Rev.*; Fr. Jeffrey, editor.
1803. Death of Alfieri. (Southey, in *Q. R.*, vol. 14.)
1805. Death of Schiller. (Carlyle's *Life of Schiller*.)
1806. Death of Pitt and Fox. (See the introduction to the First Canto of Scott's "*Marmion*." Death of Mungo Park. (*Chambers*, No. 142.)
- * 1807. Slave-trade abolished in England. (Stephen's Article on Wilberforce, *E. R.*, vol. 67; on the Clapham Sect., vol. 80.) Death of Henry, Cardinal of York, the last of the Stuarts.
- 1808—14. Peninsular War. 1809, Death of Sir John Moore. 1813, Wellington victorious at Vittoria; his other chief victories had been gained at Talavera and Salamanca). (Napier's "*Peninsular War*.")
- a * 1809. James Madison (Dem.) of Virginia, fourth President. (See 1812, below.)
1809. Fifth Coalition against France. Austrians defeated at Wagram. 1810, Buonaparte marries Maria Louisa of Austria; (Josephine divorced 1809.) 1812, He invades Russia; Conflagration of Moscow. 1813, Sixth and last Coalition against France. Rising of Germany; (War of Liberation.) Wellington gains the battle of Vittoria in Spain. He enters France. Battle of the Nations at Leipsic.

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- 1811—20. George, Prince of Wales, Prince Regent.
- a* 1812—14. Late or Last War between England and the United States, 1812. Gen. Hull's surrender. Constitution *vs.* Guerrière. United States *vs.* Macedonian. Constitution *vs.* Java. Battle of Queenstown. 1813, Perry's Victory on Lake Erie. 1814, McDonough's Victory on Lake Champlain. Destruction of public buildings at Washington. Hartford Convention. * Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent. 1815, Battle of New Orleans.
1814. The Allies enter Paris. Napoleon abdicates and retires to Elba. Louis XVIII. is restored. Peace at Paris. * Congress of Vienna.
1815. Bonaparte returns. The Hundred Days. Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras. * Battle of Waterloo, June 18, gained by Wellington and Blücher. (Paul's "Letters," by Scott. Maxwell's "Wellington.") The Allies enter Paris. Napoleon sent to St. Helena. Longwood. Holy Alliance of Russia, Austria, Prussia.
1816. Sir Humphry Davy invents the Safety Lamp.
1817. Liberation of Algerine slaves by Lord Exmouth. Death of the Princess Charlotte, wife of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.
- a* 1817. James Munroe, of Virginia, fifth President. 1818, Jackson defeats the Seminoles. 1820-1, Florida ceded by Spain to the United States. 1820, Missouri Compromise. 1820, Maine admitted as a State. 1821, Missouri admitted as a State.
1818. Accession of Marshal Bernadotte (as Charles XIV.) in Sweden.

A.D.

- George IV., 1820—30.
 Son of Geo. III. ; he *m.* Caroline of Brunswick.
- 1820—27. Liverpool ministry (Tory) continues. 1827, Ministry of Geo. Canning (mixed); of Lord Goderich; 1828, of Wellington (Tory).
- a* 1820—25. Administration of James Munroe continues.
- a* * 1825. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, sixth President. Henry Clay, Secretary of State. * 1829, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, seventh President.
1820. Proceedings against the Queen of England.
- a* * 1821. Boston made a city ; population in 1820, 43,000.
1824. Death of Lord Byron.
- a* 1825. Erie Canal completed. De Witt Clinton.
- a* 1826. Death of Bishop Heber. Death, July 4, of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.
1827. Death of George Canning, Premier of Great Britain.
1828. Repeal of the Test Act. (See the reign of Charles II.)
1829. Wellington and Peel carry the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.
-
- a* 1811—21. Revolt of the Spanish American Colonies, New Granada, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, Guatemala.
1821. Bonaparte dies at St. Helena, aged fifty-one.
- 1821—29. Revolt and War of the Greeks.
- a* 1822. Brazil separated from Portugal and made an independent empire. Hieroglyphics deciphered by Champollion.
1823. Expedition of the Duc d'Angoulême into Spain.
1824. Accession of Charles X., King of France. (See 1830.)

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1825. Accession of Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia. He was brother of Alexander, son of Paul, and grandson of Catharine II. (See 1855.)
1826. Suppression of the Janizaries by Sultan Mahmoud.
1826. Maria II., Queen of Portugal, granddaughter of John VI. of Portugal, and daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil. Her title was contested by her uncle Don Miguel.
1827. Destruction of the Turco-Egyptian fleet at Navarino.
- 1828-9. War between Russia and Turkey. Peace of Adrianople.

William IV. 1830—37.

Duke of Clarence, brother of Geo. IV.; he *m.* Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen.

1830. Ministry of Earl Grey. (Whig.) Brougham, Chancellor. 1834, Viscount Melbourne (Whig) premier; Sir Robert Peel (Conservative), premier for four months. 1835, Melbourne restored.
- a 1830. Administration of Jackson continues. 1835, Florida War. 1837, Martin Van Buren, of New York eighth President.
1830. Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened. Course of the Niger ascertained by the Landers. (*Chambers*, No. 142.)
- * 1832. Passage of the Reform Bill in England. Nullifying Act in S. Carolina. Railroads come into use in the United States. Death of Sir Walter Scott; (*Life* by Lockhart). Sir James Mackintosh; George Crabbe; of Goethe, in Germany (born 1749); of Cuvier in France.

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1834. Death of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb.
Slavery abolished in the British Colonies.

- * 1830. The French take Algiers. Three Glorious Days of July. Second French Revolution. Charles X. dethroned. Louis Philippe king. Revolution in Belgium. Leopold king. Unsuccessful Revolution in Poland.

[N.B.—The brothers Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X., were grandsons of Louis XV. The sons of Charles X were the D. of Angoulême and the D. of Berri. The present Bourbon claimant is the son of the latter, Henry, called D. of Bordeaux and Count of Chambord. Louis Philippe was the son of Philippe Egalité D. of Orleans.]

1831. Revolt of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt.
1831. Death of B. G. Niebuhr, the historian of Rome (Life and Letters of Niebuhr.)
1833. Isabella II. succeeds her father, Ferdinand VII. king of Spain. Her mother's name is Christina. Her title contested by her uncle Don Carlos.

Victoria, 1837, June 20; born 1819.

Daughter of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. In 1840 she m. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, her cousin.

1837. Ministry of Melbourne continues. 1841, Sir R. Peel premier. 1846, Lord John Russell premier. 1852, Feb. to Dec., Edw. Stanley, Earl of Derby, premier. Disraeli, Chan. of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons.

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- 1852, Dec., E. of Aberdeen (Coalition), premier. 1855, Feb., Visc. Palmerston, premier.
- a* * 1837. Van Buren administration continues. 1841, William H. Harrison, of Ohio, (Whig), ninth President. He dies in office. John Tyler, of Virginia, tenth President. D. Webster, Secretary of State. 1845, James K. Polk, of Tennessee (Dem.), eleventh President. 1849, Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana (Whig), twelfth President. 1850, He dies in office. Millard Fillmore, of New York (Whig), thirteenth President. D. Webster, Secretary of State. 1853, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire (Democrat), fourteenth President.
- a* 1837. Rebellion in Canada, soon suppressed.
- a* 1838. First ocean steam-packet.
- a* 1840. Opium War in China begins. Syrian War. Morse's Electric Telegraph patented.
1841. Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.
- a* * 1842. Treaty of Washington (or Ashburton Treaty) settled the north-eastern boundary. Disaster at Cabul.
- a* 1842. Death of Dr. Thomas Arnold. (Life, by Stanley.) Death of Dr. W. E. Channing. (Life, by W. H. Channing.)
1843. Repeal Agitation in Ireland; Daniel O'Connell. Conquest of Scinde, by Sir C. Napier. Death of Robert Southey. (Life and Letters of Southey.) Church Secession in Scotland.
1844. Death of Thomas Campbell. (*Q. R.*, Nos. 114, 169) Death of John Dalton. (*Q. R.*, 191.)
- a* 1845. Annexation of Texas. Lord Rosse's Telescope. Sir John Franklin sails. (Other Arctic explorers

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are Sir Edward Parry, and Sir John and Sir James Ross.)

- a* 1846. Repeal of the Corn Laws; Peel and Cobden. Oregon boundary adjusted. Lord J. Russell, Premier. Death of Dr. Thomas Chalmers. Discovery of Neptune by Le Verrier and Galle. Discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether by Jackson and (or) Morton.
- a* 1846—48. Mexican War. Taylor victorious at Palo Alto, Buena Vista, &c., Scott takes Vera Cruz; is victorious at Cerro Gordo, Churubasco, &c.; enters Mexico. Peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
1847. Great Famine in Ireland. Annexation of the Punjab.
- a* 1848. Death of J. Q. Adams. Death of George Stephenson, the improver of the Locomotive Engine.
1849. Death of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the greatest of the modern linguists. (E. R., No. 205.)
1849. Repeal of the Navigation Laws.
- a* 1850. California a state. Fugitive Slave Law passed. Death of Sir R. Peel, of William Wordsworth, of Francis Jeffrey, of John C. Calhoun. (Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey.)
- a* 1851. Great Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. Caffir War rages. Kossuth lands at New York.
1852. Feb.—Dec., Derby Ministry. Death of Thomas Moore. Gold mania in Australia. New Parliament called. Aberdeen Ministry. Nomination of Pearce and of Scott. Death of Henry Clay.
1852. Sept. 14. Death of the Duke of Wellington. (Southey's Articles on the Duke of Wellington in *Q. R.* vol. 13. Life of the Duke of Welling-

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- ton, by Macfarlane, by Maxwell, and in the *London Times*.
- a* 1852. Oct. 24. Death of Daniel Webster. (Life, by Everett, in Webster's Works.)
1853. McClure discovers the North-west Passage.
- * 1854. Russian War. (1853, Mission of Prince Menzikoff. Vienna Note. Turkey declares war. Affair of Sinope.) 1854. March, France and England declare war. June, Siege of Silistria raised. August, Bomarsund taken. Sept. 14, The Allies land in the Crimea. Sept. 20, They gain the battle of the Alma. Oct. 9, they open the trenches before Sebastopol. Oct. 25, Battle of Balaklava. Nov. 5, Battle of Inkermann. Oct., Miss Nightingale leaves London for the Hospital at Scutari.
1854. March, Death of Justice Talfourd. April, Death of John Wilson and James Montgomery.
- a* 1854. May, The House of Representatives pass the Nebraska Bill, which overthrows the Missouri Compromise. July, Bombardment of Greytown. August, the President's Cuba Message. Sept., Loss of the Steamer *Arctic*. Progress of the American (or Know-Nothing) Party.
1855. Feb., Palmerston Ministry.
-
1839. Nov. 3. Hatti Sherif of Gulhané (Tanzimat).
1840. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs in France.
1847. The French take Abd-el-kader prisoner.
- * 1848. Year of Revolutions. Third French Revolution (Feb. 22) ; Louis Philippe abdicates. Republic. Insurrection at Paris in June. Louis Napoleon

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- first President. Revolutions in Lombardy, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, Rome, Hungary, Austria, Prussia, total or partial failures.
1849. War in Hungary. Kossuth at the head of affair.
Occupation of Rome by the French.
- 1849—50. Schleswig Holstein War. Denmark and Prussia.
1850. Death of Louis Philippe at Clermont.
1850. Rebellion in China breaks out.
1851. Dec. 2. Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*.
1852. Dec. 2, Napoleon III. Emperor of the French.
(Louis Napoleon is the son of Louis Buonaparte, Napoleon's brother, and Hortense Beauharnois, the Empress Josephine's daughter.)
1855. March, Death of Nicholas and accession of his son Alexander II. The four sons of Nicholas, namely, Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas, Michael, bear the names of their father and uncles.

Goldsmith, Hume, Blackstone, Johnson, Robertson, Smith (Adam, author of "The Wealth of Nations," and founder of the science of Political Economy), Gibbon, Burns, Burke, Junius, Cowper. Which of these were natives of Scotland and which of Ireland? Name the principal works of each.

For short biographical sketches of the distinguished writers of the present century, and references to more extended biographies, see Cleveland's "English Literature of the Nineteenth Century." A brief account of American Literature may be found in Tuckerman's "Supplement to Shaw's English Literature."

SOVEREIGNS, RULERS, ETC., IN 1855.

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- 1816. William I., King of Wurtemberg.
- 1824. Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany.
- 1830. Charles Leop. Frederic, Grand Duke of Baden.
- 1830. Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies (a Bourbon).
- 1831. Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (uncle of Victoria), King
of Belgium.
- 1831. Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil.
- 1832. Otho of Bavaria, King of Greece.
- 1833. Isabella II., Queen of Spain (a Bourbon).
- 1837. Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain (*m.* a Coburg).
- 1839. Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey.
- 1840. Fred. William IV., King of Prussia.
- 1844. Oscar I., King of Sweden.
- 1846. Pius IX., Pope.
- 1848. Frederic VII., King of Denmark.
- 1848. Max Joseph II., King of Bavaria.
- 1848. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria.
- 1849. William III., King of the Netherlands.
- 1849. Victor Emanuel II., King of Sardinia.
- 1851. George Frederic (grandson of Geo. III. of England),
King of Hanover.
- 1852. Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.
- 1853. Franklin Pearce, President of the United States of
America.
- 1853. Pedro V., King of Portugal (son of a Coburg).
- 1854. Augustus John, King of Saxony.
- 1855. Alexander II., Emperor of Russia.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LATIN AND ITALIAN.

The Italian language can be acquired very rapidly by any one who is *well* acquainted with Latin etymology. Note the following points of comparison between the two languages :—

I. Italian *nouns* are of three classes :—

1. Feminines in *a*, many of which are formed from Latin words of the *first* declension, as *hora*, *ora* ; *musa*, *musa* ; *gratia*, *grazia* ; *herba*, *erba*. The *plural* ends in *e*, which represents the Latin *æ*.

2. Masculine in *o*, many of which are derived from masculine and neuter Latin nouns of the *second* and *fourth* declensions : as, *magister*, *maestro* ; *aurum*, *oro* ; *sepulcrum*, *sepolcro* ; *actus*, *atto* ; *fructus*, *frutto* ; *acus*, *ago*. *Mano* follows the gender of *manus*. The plural is in *i*.

3. Nouns in *e*, many of which represent Latin nouns of the *third* and *fifth* declensions, and *usually* follow the gender of their primitives (masculine or neuter being masculine, and feminine remaining feminine) : as, *amor*, *amore* ; *caro*, *carnis*, *carne* ; *imago*, *immagine* ; *lex*, *legis*, *legge* ; *mensis*, *mese* ; *turris*, *torre* ; *species*, *specie*. The plural is in *i*.

Exc. 1. Some Italian nouns in *a* are *masculine*, many of which represent Latin masculines or neuters. These form the plural in *i* : *poeta*, *poema*, *pianeta*, *dogma*. Several of these are from nouns of the *third* declension.

Exc. 2. Some Italian nouns in *o* are irregularly formed from primitives of the *third* declension : as *corpo*, for *corpore* : *petto*, for *pettore* ; *tempo*, for *tempore*.

Exc. 3. Some Italian nouns which end in *d* *è*, *i*, or *ù*, are really abbreviated forms : as, *età*, for *etate* ; *carità*, for *caritate* ; *virtù*, for

virtute; *grù*, for *grue*; *rè*, for *rege*; *dì*, for *die*. Of course such words are alike in both numbers, the *root* remaining unchanged. *Tribù* follows the Latin form of the fourth declension.

Exc. 4. Some Italian nouns in *i* are borrowed from Latinized Greek nouns; as, *crisi*, *eclissi*. These remain unchanged in the plural.

[N.B.—Italian nouns are usually formed from the *roots* of the Latin nouns; and for the most part resemble the *ablative* of their primitives.]

II. Adjectives in *o*, *a*, resemble Latin adjectives of the *first* and *second* declension, and form their plural in *i*, *e*. Adjectives in *e* follow Latin adjectives of the *third* declension, and form their plural in *i*; as *doctus*, *docta*, *docti*, *doctæ*, *dotto*, *dotta*, *dotti*, *dotte*; *fortis*, *forte*, *forti*.

Participles *perfect* have the adjective form in *o*. Verbal forms in *do* are from the Latin *gerund*, and are invariable; those in *ante* and *ente* are from the Latin *present participle*, and follow the declension of adjectives in *e*.

III. Italian *verbs* may be divided into *four* classes:—

1. Verbs in *dre*, after the *first* conjugation in Latin:
2. Verbs in *ère*, after the *second* conjugation in Latin:
3. Verbs in *ere*, with the penult *unaccented*, after the *third* conjugation in Latin:
4. Verbs in *ire*, after the *fourth* conjugation in Latin.

Twenty-two verbs, with their compounds, belong to the *second* class; namely, *avere*, *cadere*, *calere*, *capere*, *dolere*, *dovere*, *giacere*, *godere*, *parere*, *persuadere*, *piacere*, *potere*, *rimanere*, *sapere*, *sedere*, *olere*, *tacere*, *temere*, *tenere*, *valere*, *vedere*, *volere*.

The *irregular* verbs bear a strong resemblance to their Latin primitives, and are much more easily remembered by associating them with the ancient forms. (See V. below.)

In Italian grammars the second and third forms are usually classed together, because their tenses are formed alike.

IV. It is difficult to lay down rules for determining the *accented syllable* in Italian words; but any one who pronounces Latin correctly will do well to remember that, as a general rule, the Italian falls on the same syllable as the Latin, unless the number of syllables has been changed: e. g. pictor,—ōris, *pittōre*; patīna, *pátina*, ridicūlus, *ridícolo*; civilis, *civíle*; facilis, *fácile*.

V. Latin roots, in passing into Italian words, often change a vowel or consonant.—Note the following changes:—

1. I may become *e*: as mittere, *mettere*; dictus, *detto*; nix, nivis, *neve*.

2. O may become *uo*; bonus, *buono*; focus, *fuoco*.

3. U may become *o*; as, multo, *molto*; pulvis, *polvere*; cultus, *colto*; conductus, *condotto*.

4. L may become *i*; as, plus, *piú*; flos, floris, *fiore*; placere, *piacere*; Placentia, *Piacenza*; plenus, *pieno*; oculus, *occhio*.

5. Au may become *o*; as, aurum, *oro*; aut *o* or *od*; ausus, *oso*.

6. B may become *v*; as gubernare, *governare*; bibere, *bevere*; habere, *avere*; debere, *dovere*.

7. C may become *g*; as lacus, *lago*; acus, *ago*.

8. Ci or ti may become *zi* or *z*; as, patientia, *pazienza*; beneficium, *benefizio*; gratia, *grazia*.

9. C or g may be doubled; as, facies, *faccia*; regere, *reggere*.

10. Ct, pt, may become *tt*; as, actus, *atto*; aptus, *atto*; fructus, *frutto*; tectus, *tetto*. Sometimes the *t* only is retained: as, junctus, *quinto*; punctum, *punto*.

11. X may become *e* or *ss*; as, saxum, *sasso*; traxi, *trassi*; exitus, *esito*.

Other changes will be easily detected by a careful student.

ETYMOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF LANGUAGES.

A good selection of Greek, Latin, and French roots may be found in Professor Sullivan's "Dictionary of Derivations," which is, if cautiously used, an excellent school-book. The pupil should be taught to trace the etymology of every scientific term which he meets with ; and he should have systematic exercises in the comparison of all the languages he has formed any acquaintance with. To this end he should from time to time be required to prepare *comparative tables* of words arranged in parallel columns. Latin, French, and English can very easily be dealt with in this manner, and Italian is an excellent addition. English and German will also furnish lists of parallel words. Greek roots occur most frequently in technical and philosophical terms. The teacher should endeavour to interest his pupils in the *history* of words. Trench's "English, Past and Present," is a very suggestive work, and much aid may be derived from the dictionary just mentioned. Webster's quarto dictionary is a very serviceable auxiliary. Mr. Lebahn has printed a list of English and German words of kindred roots. In preparing the lists, the pupil should not be allowed to take words at random, but should be directed to arrange them by *subjects, or in classes*. The following tables consist of specimens of classified words to be traced etymologically in as many languages as the scholar can command. The numerals in all the languages studied by the pupil should be committed to memory and compared together. The Greek numerals are subjoined :—

Heis, Hen.	Protos.
Duo.	Deuteros.
Treis.	Tritos.
Tessares.	Tetartos.
Pente.	Pemptos.
Hex.	Hectos.
Hepta.	Hebdomos.
Octo.	Ogdoos.

Ennea.	En(n)atos.
Deca.	Decatos.
Hendeca.	Hendecatos.
Dodeca.	Dodecatos.
Eicosi.	Eicostos.
Triaconta.	Triacostos.
Tessaraconta.	Tessaracostos.
Penteconta	Pentecostos, &c.
Hexeconta.	
Hebdomeconta.	
Ogdoeconta.	
Enneaconta.	
Hecaton.	Hexatostos.
Diacosioi, Chilioi, Murioi, etc.	

Capital.	Collar.	Vessel.	Capillary.
Voice.	Lateral.	Cirrus.	Muscle.
Genuflexion.	Sensation.	Ossify.	Pedestal, pedicle.
Auricular, aurist.	Nerve.	Amble.	Auditory.
Brachial.	Inculcate.	Supercilious.	Cubit.
Current.	Oculist, ocular.	Manual.	Dormant.
Vision, visual.	Pectoral.	Vigils.	Nasal.
Expectorate.	Edible.	Olfactory.	Pulmonary.
Potion.	Labial.	Cordial.	Aliment.
Oral.	Sanguinary.	Vegetable.	Dentist.
Vein.	Animal.	Language.	

Farm (Fr. & Lat.).	Arable.	Flower.
Clown.	Crate.	Inoculate.
Glebe.	Seminary.	Gem.
Graminivorous.	Agrarian, acre.	Radical, radish.

Pri (Fr.).	Foin (Fr.).	Extirpate.
Herb.	Straw.	Succulent.
Pasture.	Fruit.	Cork.
Folio.	Perry.	Equestrian.
Fibre.	Prune.	Vernal.
Pulse.	Gland.	Equinox.
Grain.	Vaccinate.	Solstice.
Butter.	Beef (from Fr.)	Été (Fr.).
Cheese.	(and Lat.).	Autumn.
Malic.	Capricorn.	Hybernation, hiver
Pomme (Fr.).	Cheval (Fr.).	(Fr.).

Domestic.	Refectory.	Village.	Edifice.
Janitor.	Avenue.	Palace.	Portal.
Common.	Temple.	Vestibule.	Urbane.
Theatre.	Postern.	Suburban.	Tavern.
Stable.	Factory.	Hotel, hôte (Fr.).	Aviary.
Table.	Tent.	Apiary	Tapestry.
Sepulchre.	Pavement.	Selle (Fr.).	Mausoleum.
Cloister.	Couteau (Fr.).	Mansion.	Convent.
Fork.	Tower.	Monastery (Gr.).	Lamp.
Parietal.	Conclave.	Candle.	Toit (Fr.).
Arch.	Ligneous.	Culminate.	Column.
Vitreous.	Focus.	Pillar.	Calcareous.
Cellar.	Capital.	Marble.	Scale.
Architrave.	Granite.	Cuisine (Fr.).	Base.
Pain (Fr.).	Fenetre (Fr.).	Front.	Salt, salary.
Chamber.	Portico, porch.	Veal.	Library.
Colonnade.	Beef.	Study, studio.	Aqueduct.
Carnation.	Office.	Viaduct.	Poultry, pullet.
Pier (from Fr.	Cream.	Œuf (Fr.).	Pantry.
and Gr.).	Dormitory.	Conservatory.	Aquatic.

LANGUAGES.

THE first language spoken in the British Islands, of which we have any historical knowledge, was the ancient Celtic. Dialects of this language are still spoken in Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, in the Isle of Man, and in several parts of Ireland. To those in use in the last three localities the name of Gallic is given. In the present English, however, very few Celtic words are found, if we except many names of places, mountains, rivers, and lakes.

Celtic was the language of the natives of Britain when the country was invaded by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55. During the 400 years of the Roman occupation many Latin words were incorporated with the native tongue, some of which are found in the Welsh of the present day.

After the Romans evacuated the Island, England was conquered (A.D. 449-585) by the Angles and Saxons, a Gothic (or Teutonic) race. It was afterwards invaded and held in subjection by the Danes, a Gothic-Scandinavian race, and was finally wrested from the Anglo-Saxons by the Normans, whose language was the Norman-French. The English bears the mark of all these changes. For instance, names of towns ending in *cester* are said to have derived this termination from *castra*, and local ending in *by* are referred to a Danish source. But the proportion of words directly drawn from these two quarters is small. The language has sprung from Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French. The Anglo-Saxon is the basis or groundwork, and it brought with it, besides a few remains of the older tongue imbedded in it, several Latin terms which had entered after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons. But a very large portion of our present vocabulary is neither Anglo-Saxon nor Norman-French. The number of Anglo-Saxon words is apt to be overrated from their very frequent

recurrence, and the number of Norman-French words has been exaggerated. Our monosyllables are mostly Anglo-Saxon; while the longer words are chiefly from the Latin, Greek, French, and other continental languages, but particularly from the Latin, directly, or indirectly through the French commerce has also brought in several words from the Oriental tongue, and even from barbarous dialects. Many of our scientific and literary terms we have borrowed from the Greek and Latin, many words relating to the fine arts, from the Italian; and a vast number of all kinds from the French. The names of certain commodities have been taken from those of the places where they were produced, thus, *cambric* is from *Cambray*, *calico* from *Calicut*, *damask* from *Damascus*, *dimity* from *Damietta*, the *currant* grape from *Corinth*, *port* from *Oporto*, *sherry* from *Xeres*; so *cord-wainer* is derived from leather of *Cordova*.

But our language, like all other civilized languages, is continually coining new words and modifying old ones to meet the demands of new manners, customs, and ideas.

Our language, then, is eminently a composite language, and beyond any of its sister tongues it savours both of a northern and a southern origin. As the offspring of Roman culture and German vigour, it has become, in the hands of the greatest colonizing race on earth, the chief vehicle of modern civilization.

Mr. Craik, in his "History of the English Language," names four periods:—

- I. Semi-Saxon, from William I. to Edw. I. 1066—1272.
- II. Early English, from Edw. I. to Rich. II. 1272—1377.
- III. Middle English, from Rich. II. to Elizabeth, 1377—1558.
- IV. Modern English, from Elizabeth down 1558—

From the same work is derived, in the main, the following tabular view of languages:—

There are *five* branches of the Indo-European or Indo-Germanic family of Languages :—

I. The Sanscrit or Iranian, including the Asiatic tongues which appear to be derived from the Sanscrit, or from the Zend (the languages of the ancient Medes).

II. The Celtic, including, besides others, the Welsh, Irish, Manks, Highland Scotch.

III. The Classical, including the Greek and Latin, and their derived languages, viz., Modern Greek (Romaic), Provençal, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, etc.

IV. The Gothic or Teutonic, including the Mæso-Gothic, Germanic, and Scandinavian.

a. Mæso-Gothic.

b. Germanic, including (1) High Germanic (German, etc.): (2) Low Germanic (Dutch, etc.)

c. Scandinavian or Norse, including Icelandic or Norse, Danish or Norwegian, Faroic, Swedish.

V. The Slavonic or Sarmatian, including Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Lettish, Livonian, etc.

The English language belongs, essentially, to the third and fourth of these branches.

The Semitic family includes the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, etc.

Some languages are called monosyllabic, as the Chinese, Japanese, etc. Some are called polysynthetic, from the manner in which they make a single word express several combined ideas. Such are the Indian languages of America.

The human family has been divided by some ethnologists into the following races :—

I. The Caucasian, including the Jews, Arabs, Moors, Abyssinians,

Persians, Afghans, the higher castes of the Hindoos, and nearly all Europeans.

II. The Mongolian, including nearly all the Asiatic nations not already mentioned ; as, the Chinese, Calmucks, the lower Indian castes, etc. and in Europe Laplanders, Finns, and some Hungarians (?) : and in America, the Esquimaux.

III. The Malay, including the Malays, most of the Polynesians, and a part of the Australasians.

IV. The African or Ethiopian, found chiefly in western, central, and southern Africa, and as slaves in America.

V. The American, including the aborigines of America (not the Esquimaux.)

ENGLISH VERSIFICATION.

THE feet used in English metres are the iambus, anapest, trochee, dactyl, spondee. But these are not precisely the same as the Latin feet of the same name; Latin versification being founded on quantity, English versification on accent.

The iambus is the most common, for the regular heroic couplet and blank verse are entirely iambic (with the occasional exception of the trochee in the *first* foot). This foot (iambus) consists of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented; as Dundée, románce, bewáre, deláy, to-dáy.

The anapest also takes the beat or accent on the *last* syllable, which is preceded by two unaccented syllables, as in appertáin, not a drúm, from the fiéld, he is góne. This foot readily interchanges with the iambus, and most anapestic poetry in a mixture of the two; *e. g.* "The Burial of Sir John Moore," the Coronach in the "Lady of the Lake," "Young Lochinvar," Macgregor's "Gathering," Campbell's "Lochiel."

The trochee, which consists of an accented syllable followed by an unaccented, is the iambus reversed; as Lóndon, dóing, lóver, vírtue. But trochaic measures are much more rare than iambic. What is called Sevens Metre in our hymn books is trochaic; so also are Milton's "Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" (in part), and Burns' "Scot's wha hae."

The dactyl, having one accented syllable followed by two unaccented, is the anapest reversed; as, mérrily, weárilý. Scott's "Hail to the Chief," is mostly dactylic. This foot, being similar to the trochee, goes readily with it.

The spondee rarely occurs in English verse. It is sometimes introduced into English hexameters or pentameters, so called.

The heroic measure is the most common of all, having regularly five iambi, with sometimes a syllable over. The structure of blank verse is the same, except that the former runs in couplets (rarely in triplets), while in the latter each line is metrically independent. An Alexandrine has *six* iambi, with or without a syllable over.

The quatrain is a stanza of four lines, with alternate rhymes. The proper Spenserian stanza consists of nine lines, of which the first and third form one set; the second, fourth, fifth and seventh another; and the sixth, eighth, and ninth, a third. The feet are iambi, and the last line has a foot more than either of the other eight. The regular sonnet contains fourteen lines. In hymns, long metre has usually four-line stanzas, with four iambi in each line. Common metre has four-line stanzas, with lines alternately of four and three iambi. Short Metre has four-line stanzas, with the first, second, and fourth lines of three iambi each, and the third of four. Sevens metre has usually four-line stanzas, with three trochees and a syllable over in each line.

In reading poetry, we naturally make one or more marked rests in the line; these are called cæsural pauses, and the verse should be so constructed that they will not clash with the breaks in the sense.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

A good dictionary should be always kept at hand. Worcester is a trustworthy guide. Read with care his remarks on orthography.

An acquaintance with Latin and French orthography is very useful, because the spelling of many English words follow that of the foreign words from which they are derived. In some cases, however, there is danger of being misled by the French orthography; as in address, affairs, agreeable, enemy.

The spelling of *proper names* requires great care, because they are less familiar than common nouns, and seldom follow any law. Many names of persons and of places may be found at the end of Worcester's Dictionary. Slate-spelling by dictation is an excellent exercise, and may be greatly improved by giving out *sets of words* related to each other, especially those which are *etymologically* connected. Take, for instance, *cipio* or *cedo*: point out the French derivative verbs, and the English forms; and then direct the pupils to give out as many derivatives as they can call to mind, the whole class spelling on the slate. The teacher may dictate the words omitted by the class. Professor Sullivan's school-books will be very serviceable for such exercises.

Although no rules can supply the place of a good spelling-book well studied, or of the habit of reading accurate books, or of practice in writing, the following may be of some service.

1. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, *double* the final consonant before a new syllable or termination beginning with a vowel, if the accent remains on the same syllable; as, rob, robber robbing; swim, swimmer, swimming; hot, hotter; acquit, acquitted acquittance; prefer, preferring, preferred; but preference, deference.

Excellent and excellence follow the Latin and French orthography. The consonant is *not* doubled after a *long* vowel or diphthong ; as heating, meeting, croaker, stouter, repeated, endearing. Such words as enrolment have but one *l*, because the added syllable begins with a consonant. From wool comes woollen.

2. Words of more than one syllable, which end in a consonant, and are *not* accented on the last syllable, *seldom* double that consonant before a vowel in a new syllable or termination ; as, benefit, benefited ; bigot, bigoted. But most of such words ending in single *l* after a single vowel *double* the final *l* before a vowel : and a few other words double the final consonant : as, traveller, duellist, revelling, rivalling, caviller, marvellous, kidnapper, worshipper ; but we write rivalry, revelry. Parallel never doubles the final *l*. Tranquillity follows the Latin and French orthography. Bias takes biases or biasses. (See Worcester's dictionary for a list of words.)

3. Compound words (including words formed of a single word and a prefix or a suffix) usually follow the orthography of their component parts : as, befall, downfall, enroll, foretell, allspice, farewell, unwell, stillness, illness, smallness. But there are many exceptions, most of them compounds of monosyllables in *ll* : as, already, always, almighty, although, almost, withal, until, welfare, bulrush, belfry, chilblain, dulness, wilful, skilful, fulfil or fulfill, fulness ; where, generally, one *l* of the two is dropped before less, ly, ment, or ness. (See No. 1 above.)

4. Words of more than one syllable seldom end in *ll* : as excel, expel, control, jackal ;—except in cases which come under No. 3, above ; as, enroll, recall.

5. Words ending in *single e* (silent or obscure) drop it before a *vowel* in a new syllable or termination, but retain it before a *consonant* : as, move, movable ; improve, improving, improvement ; make, making ; love, loving, lovely ; rogue, roguish ; ague, aguish ; slave, slavish ; sense, sensible, senseless ; cure, curable ; desire, desirable.

But we have agreeable, fleeing, seeing, because the root ends in *ee*. Die forms dying; dye forms dyeing; vie seems to form vying; but hie forms hieing; eye, eyeing; shoe, shoing; hoe, hosing; singe, singeing; swinge, swingeing. We have also duly, truly, awful, wholly, argument (Lat. and Fr.). Derivatives from words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before *able*: as, peaceable, serviceable, chargeable marriageable. The *e* is retained of course in such words as achievement, arrangement, management; but may be dropped in abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment. We write, mileage.

6. Words ending in *y* preceded by a *consonant* change *y* into *i* before a new syllable or termination; but words ending in *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, *uy*, retain the *y*: as cherry, cherries; merry, merrier, merrily; carry, carries; lady, ladies; heavy, heavily; belfry, belfries; chimney, chimneys; valley, valleys; pray, praying, prayer; gay, gayley (rather than gaily); attorney, attorneys. Present participles and some compounds retain the *y*, in order to avoid doubling the *i*: as, carry, carrying; fly, flying; dry, drying; baby, babyish. Dry, shy, sly, retain the *y* before *ly* or *ness*: as, dryly, slyly, shyness. Lay, pay, say have laid, paid, said; but lays, pays, says, layer, payer, payment, payable. Staid is from the neuter verb stay; stayed is generally from the active verb. We write, paymaster, holiday or holyday, daily, raiment, gayety or gaiety. In the plural of proper nouns the *y* is retained: as, the Marys, the Henrys, the Shelbys, the Dorberrys; except the Sicilies. (Use no apostrophe here.) Before *ous*, beauty, bounty, duty, pity, plenty, change *y* into *e*: as, beauteous, plenteous.

7. *Ie* has often the force of long *e*: as, believe, field, grief, lief, niece, piece, siege; but *ei* has the sound of *e* seldom or never, except in ceiling, leisure, seize, either, neither, inveigle, seignior, and words in *ceive* or *ceit* (four compounds of *capio* through the French termination in *cevoir*), namely, receive, receipt, conceive, conceit, deceive, deceit, deceitful, perceive. The *ei* in obeisance is better pronounced like *a*; and the *ei* in either and neither is by some pronounced like *i*.

8. Derivations from the Latin *cedo* are thus spelled : cede, concede, intercede, precede, recede, secede ; but exceed, proceed, succeed. Supersede is from *sedes*, and has nothing to do with *cedo*.

9. The plural of common nouns in *o* preceded by a consonant is variable : as, cargoes, heroes, negroes, echoes, potatoes, volcanoes ; but cantos, juntos, octavos, quartos, solos. Most nouns of this class are borrowed from other languages. As they become naturalized and current, they incline to the plural in *oes*. The third person singular of verbs in *oo* adds *es* : as, he woos, the dove cooes ; but we write wooing, cooing.

10. Certain nouns, following their etymology, end in *re* : as, centre, manœuvre, spectre, sceptre, theatre. Never write them with *er*.

11. The possessive case *singular* takes the apostrophe *before* the added *s* ; the possessive *plural* *subjoins* the apostrophe to the nominative plural : as, lady, lady's ; ladies, ladies' ; "His actions', passions', being's, use and end." If the nominative singular ends in *s*, it is better to repeat the *s* in the possessive : as, James's, Mr. Williams's. In the nominative plural we write, the Andrewses, the Williamses, the Forbesees ; but in the possessive plural, the Andrewses', the Williamses', the Forbesees'. We say, "the Mannerses were there." "We were at the Mannerses' house." There is no possessive case without an apostrophe, and no other case with one, except in such instances as these : the a's, the 3's. The *es* of the plural of proper names is dropped after an *s*, but it is better to keep the added syllable, unless euphony compels us to drop it. The *last* name only of a complex title, a firm, or a company takes the possessive apostrophe : as, Andrew Stoddard's Grammar, William and Mary's reign. If the names are not taken jointly, each must have its own apostrophe ; as Thompson's and Cowper's poems. Of course, an apostrophe may indicate the omission of a letter or letters : as, don't, can't, Ex'cy.

12. The inseparable *de* and *di*, and the terminations *able* and *ible*, *ance* and *ent*, *ant* and *ence*, *sion* and *tion*, are sometimes con-

founded. No certain rule for their orthography can be laid down : thus we write, disease, dilute, despatch, confidence, dependent, dependence, indispensable, referable, referrible, immutable, incomprehensible, perceptible, descendant, attendant, attendance, confident. The best guide is the *Latin root* ; but in some words the *French* spelling is followed. Consult a dictionary.

13. It is sometimes difficult to decide between *in* and *en*, *un* and *in*. Consult a dictionary.

14. Do not confound breath with breathe, loath with loathe, sooth with soothe, lath with lathe.

15. Spell the following words as here written :—

Abbey.	Dependence (so. inde-	Prejudice (Fr. from
Absence (Lat. <i>absentia</i> ,	pendence).	Lat. <i>præjudicium</i>).
Fr. absence).	Descendant.	Principal.
Address.	Die.	Principle.
Affairs.	Diphthong.	Privilege (Fr. from
Agreeable (as from	Disappointment.	Lat. <i>privilegium</i>).
Agree).	Disease.	Prophecy.
Alchemy.	Dye.	Prophecy.
Altar.	Ecstasy.	Psychology.
Alter.	Embarrassment.	Pursue (Fr. <i>pour-</i>
Apostasy.	Enemy.	<i>sivre</i>).
Aspen.	Ennoble.	Rarefy.
Assessment.	Entomology.	Ratify.
Auger.	Expense (Lat. <i>expendo</i> ,	Reinforcement.
Augur.	<i>expensum</i>).	Resemble.
Bouquet.	Forty.	Rhythm.
Byway.	Governor (Fr. from	Sacrilege (Fr.
Campaign.	Lat. <i>gubernator</i>).	from Lat. <i>sacri-</i>
Champaign.	Government.	<i>legium</i>).
Champagne.	Grammar.	Seignior.

Capital (chief city).	Grandfather.	Separate (Fr. from
Capitol (the heightor building).	Grandmother.	Lat. <i>separo</i>).
Chestnut.	Harass.	Siphon.
Commissariat.	Height.	Siren.
Complement (full num- ber).	Ichthyology.	Sovereign.
Compliment (civility).	Kaleidoscope.	Stereoscope.
Conchology.	Loose.	Stereotype.
Council (assembly).	Lose.	Straight.
Counsel (advice, advo- cate).	Mineralogy.	Strait.
Crystal.	Necessary (Fr. from	Their.
Dependent (so. inde- pendent).	Lat. <i>necessarius</i>).	There.
	Pacha or Pasha.	Threshold.
	Practice.	Unconscious (<i>scio</i>).
	Practise.	Until.
	Possession (Fr. from	Withhold:
	Lat. <i>possessio</i>).	

Apennines.	Descartes.
Apollo.	Edinburgh.
Athenæum.	Elizabeth.
Bastile or Bastille.	Eurotas.
Beattie.	February.
Berkeley.	Geyser.
Bceotia.	Gibraltar.
Buonaparte.	Granada (in Spain).
Bordeaux.	Guadiana.
Great Britain.	Guadalquivir.
Briton.	Guatemala.
Britannia.	John Hampden.
Brittany.	Herschel.
Sir Thomas Browne.	Hobbes.
Carthaginian (Lat. <i>Carthaginiensis</i>).	Sir Humphry Davy.

Castile or Castille.	Philippi.
Cataline (Lat. <i>Outikina</i>).	Phœnician.
Charleston (S. C.)	Priestley.
Charlestown (Mass.)	Punjab.
Christian.	Dr. Thomas Reid.
Lord Jeffrey (the critic).	Sagittarius (Lat. <i>sagitta</i>).
Lord Jeffreys (the chancellor.)	Shakspeare.
Ben. Jonson.	Sir Philip Sidney.
Dr. Samuel Johnson.	Algernon Sidney.
Lacedæmon.	Sydney Smith.
Lewis or Louis XIV.	Sydney (N. S. W.)
Macaulay.	Spenser (the poet.)
Madeira.	Dugald Stewart.
Mahomet or Mohammed.	The Stuarts.
Marseilles.	Tennessee.
Masinissa.	Tewkesbury.
Massilia.	Thomson (the poet.)
Mersey.	Trasimenus.
Mississippi.	Tuesday.
Sir Thomas More.	Tuileries.
Hannah More.	Ulysses.
Thomas Moore (the poet).	Venetian (Lat. <i>Veneti</i> .)
Odyssey.	Waverley.
Pascal.	Wednesday.
Peloponnesus.	Whately.
Philip.	

16. Aught (anything) is better than ought; and nought (nothing) is better than naught. The reason is obvious.

17. Important *nouns*, or even *adjectives*, may have a *capital* letter, especially in a title page, a heading, a notice, or the statement of a subject. The interjection *O* is always a capital letter, and it addresses or apostrophizes; *Oh* is a mere exclamation. *O* also expresses a *wish*.

18. Never put a hyphen in the middle of a syllable. When used at all it must come *between* syllables. It is required when the word is broken at the end of a line, or in writing a compound whose parts are not quite melted into one word. In general, participial and other verbal terminations in *ant, ent, ance, ence, ing*, form syllables.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

1. A plural verb follows two or more nominatives singular connected by "*and*" expressed or understood; but the singular number *usually* follows nominative singular connected by "*or*" or "*nor*."

2. A verb or pronoun *singular* follows "*each*," "*every*," "*one*," "*a person*."

3. The distinction between the indicative and the subjunctive mood must not be neglected; *e.g.*, "If I *was* there," and "I *were* there," signify very different things.

4. When the same relative pronoun is used in different cases in the same sentence, it must be repeated at each change of case: *e.g.*, it is incorrect to say, "I visited the estate which he described to me, and is so beautiful."

5. It is slovenly colloquialism to omit the conjunction *that* at every opportunity. It is better to use it too often than too seldom.

6. There is a *pluperfect* tense of the *indicative* mood, though its existence seems sometimes to be forgotten. When the current events in a narrative are related in the imperfect tense, previous events take the *pluperfect*. When the narrative verbs are mainly in the present tense, past time usually takes the perfect, but sometimes the imperfect tense; not the *pluperfect* unless a *prior past* is denoted.

7. To generalize the last rule:—Consistency must be observed in the use of tenses. Do not pass without reason from the present to

the imperfect, and from the perfect to the pluperfect. This rule requires particular attention, especially in translating narrative passages."

8. A participle and a verb cannot be connected together by the conjunction "*and*."

9. Never confound *who* and *which*, *set* and *sit*, *lay* and *lie*, *lay* and *laid*, *laid* and *lain*, *born* and *borne*, *most* and *almost*, *have* and *have got*. Neither *firstly* nor *illy* is an English word. We write, "the train has *passed*," "the hour has *past*."

10. The imperfect tense of *begin* is *began*, of *lead* is *led*, of *come* is *came*, of *s-e* is *saw*, of *show* is *showed* (not *shew*), of *do* is *did*, of *plead* is *pleaded* (not *plead*); and the past participle of *begin* is *begun* (not *began*), of *run* is *run*, of *break* is *broken*, of *rise* is *risen*, of *speak* is *spoken*, of *take* is *taken*, of *write* is *written*, of *drink* is *drunk*, of *wake* is *waked*.

11. "If I had have known it," is incorrect. Say, "If I had known it," or "Had I known it."

12. Write, "The house is *building*." "The chains are *forging*." "The book is *printing*," and the like; this being the old and established idiom. But the practice of writing, "is being *built*," &c., is gaining ground, and the old method should not be adhered to when it is more awkward or less precise than the other.

13. Do not use an adjective or an adjective pronoun as an adverb. It is *decidedly vulgar* to say "*some* better," "*some* longer," "I have studied it *some*," "*real* pretty." "*Somewhat*" may be used adverbially; and in old writers "*something*" is common. On the other hand, do not use an adverb for an adjective. It is correct to say, "How *beautiful* it looks!" not "how *beautifully*!"

14. Never insert an adverb between "*to*" (the sign of the infinitive) and the verb itself. It is correct to say, "To rise *early*," "To travel *slowly*," "Fondly to cherish," "Gaily to *bourgeon* and broadly to grow." It is not correct to say, "To broadly grow," "To fondly cherish," "To slowly travel."

15. Do not confound *with* and *by*. The former *usually* denotes *accompaniment, means, or instrument*; the latter, *agency*.

16. The article "*the*" is definite, and ought not to be used in indefinite expressions.

17. The following words are of the *plural* number :—

Alumni (sing. <i>alumnus</i>).	Errata (sing. <i>erratum</i>).
Radii (sing. <i>radius</i>).	Phenomena (sing. <i>phenomenon</i>).
Termini (sing. <i>terminus</i>).	Stamina (solidity, strength).
Addenda.	Strata (sing. <i>stratum</i>).
Animalcula.*	Laminæ (sing. <i>lamina</i>).
Arcana (sing. <i>arcanum</i>).	Formulæ (sing. <i>formula</i>).
Criteria (sing. <i>criterion</i>).	Nebulæ (sing. <i>nebula</i>).
Data.	Minutiæ.
Desiderata (sing. <i>desideratum</i>).	Antitheses (sing. <i>antithesis</i>).
Effluvia.	Crises (sing. <i>crisis</i>).

PUNCTUATION.

CORRECT punctuation is very rare, because the rules for it cannot be applied without care and judgment, and many writers would rather guess than reason.

First understand the rules, and then try to use them. Do not make oral reading the guide to punctuation, or punctuation the guide to reading. Punctuation is for the *eye*; reading, for the *ear*.

Two extremes are to be avoided in punctuation: the using of too many points, and the using of too few points. Both lead to ambiguity and obscurity, which it is the object of good punctuation to avoid. Never put in a stop without reason; and never omit one

* *Animalculæ* is wholly incorrect. Use either *animalcules* or *animalcula*. It is also incorrect to talk of an *animalcula*. Say an *animalcule*.

without reason. The semicolon is very useful ; and the colon is not obsolete, though some persons seem to be nearly ignorant of the existence of either.

The *spelling* in most printed books is in the main correct ; the *punctuation* is often very incorrect. You cannot, therefore, get much help from common books. Wilson's Treatise on Punctuation is a valuable book.

Two of the best exercises in punctuation are these : either to take a passage in some printed book and account for every correct point, or to write out, without book, pieces committed to memory some time ago, and justify all proper marks of punctuation.

The following rules for punctuation are among the most useful :—

1. Never put a comma for a semicolon or a period.
2. Never use a comma followed by "and" for a full stop, but put a *period*, and begin the next sentence with a *capital* letter.
3. Separate by a semicolon (not by a comma) sentences which are but slightly connected together. Use a *colon* to mark a more decided separation.
4. Never separate by a period sentences so closely connected as to require only a comma, a semicolon, or a colon.
5. Usually mark the *ellipsis* of a finite verb, and sometimes that of a conjunction, by a comma.
6. Separate a *dependent clause or member* from that on which it depends by a comma, or sometimes (in a long period) by a semicolon. A colon may serve to mark *the chief break* in a period when semicolons have been used for inferior divisions. This rule and the next are very frequently neglected, because the application of them requires a careful analysis of the period, and that requires thought, and that is troublesome. (See next rule.)
7. Separate *parenthetic or intermediate expressions* from the context by commas, or by the parenthetic marks, or by both.
8. Separate *vocative expressions* from the context by *one* comma ; if

they are intermediate, by *two* commas. A comma, of course, is necessary after such phrases as "My dear sir," at the beginning of a letter.

9. The *subject* is seldom separated from the *predicate* by only *one* comma. *More* than one are often necessary, especially to mark *intermediate* clauses.

10. Relative clauses, if *explanatory* or *supplementary*, are separated from the context by a comma or commas; if *restrictive* or *determinative* they are not separated. Thus, "Man, who is born of woman, is of few days," is a sentence of the *first* class; but, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved," is of the *second*. In the former, the relative clause may be omitted without destroying the sense, and it is pointed off as an intermediate expression; in the latter the connection is too close to allow even a comma. (See Campbell's "Rhetoric," p. 255.)

11. Words of the same part of speech, forming a *series*, are separated by commas.

12. A *direct* or primary quotation is generally preceded by a comma or a colon. When the quotation is inserted in the body of a sentence without changing the construction, the comma is not always necessary; but when it follows verbs of *saying* and the like, the comma is used, and a *capital* letter is required. An *indirect* or *secondary* quotation is seldom preceded by a comma. Direct quotations must always be distinguished by the *marks* of quotation. He said, "I will come:" this is *direct*. He said that he would come: this is *indirect*. Poetical quotations of more than one line, and often indeed those of only one line, should be written as poetry. A poetical quotation of *less* than a line is *usually* written like prose. In a quotation *divided* by the insertion of an unquoted phrase, *each portion* should have the full marks.

13. Always use the signs of interrogation after a *direct* question: seldom after an *indirect* question.

14. Mark most *abbreviated* words and titles with a *period*, particularly if they are abbreviated at the *end*; as, Sir Fr. Bacon, Sir R. Peel, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Smith, Warren Hastings, Esq., Gen. Geo. Washington. *Roman* numerals, when used *ordinally*, follow this rule, but *Arabic* numerals do not: as, Louis XIV., 5 September. *Miss* is not written as an abbreviated word. The *Christian name*, when *not* abbreviated, takes no period. Write out "and" in full.

15. Write *dates* after this manner: Boston, March 13, 1853; or thus: Boston, 23 March, 1853. There is no need of *st*, *d*, or *th*.

16. *Dashes* are convenient in their proper place, but they must not be made to do the work of other marks.

17. Do not forget to use the *hyphen* in its proper place, particularly in to-day and to-morrow.

N.B.—To avoid ambiguity or obscurity, you may depart from the ordinary rules of punctuation; but this is seldom necessary.

INCORRECT AND INELEGANT EXPRESSIONS.

In general, avoid vulgarisms and slang: as, *first-rate* (in many of its uses), *blow up*, *bother*, *a scrape*, *lots*, *loads*, *oceans*, *yelling* and *rushing* (as sometimes used).

Avoid ungrammatical expressions: as, *real pretty*, *somewheres*.

Avoid mercantile and professional terms: as, *posted up*.

Avoid all light use of Scripture language, and all irreverent exclamations.

Avoid extravagant adjectives, adverbs, and interjections: as, *perfectly lovely*, *perfectly wretched*.

Have something at command besides *pet* words and phrases. It is not necessary to call every body or thing *charming*, or *disgusting*, or *horrid*, or *awful*, or *grand*, or *beautiful*, or *splendid*, or *tremendous*, or *a perfect love*, or *excruciating*, or *elegant*, or *sweet pretty*, or *igno-*

minious, or *sublime*, or *superb*. Remember that human nature consists of more than *temperament* and *nervous* system.

If you would not pass for a smatterer, speak in one language at a time; and unless you are ashamed of your mother tongue, be slow to adopt a foreign pronunciation of an old English word. Try rather to get a good English accent, than to counterfeit a foreign one.

Above all, be assured that schools and schoolmasters can teach you little about your own language if you form no taste for reading.

Correct the following expressions :—

Twenty spoons full (unless you are speaking of twenty spoons).

Let you and I try to move it. Between you and I. Who is there ?
Me. You are older than me. Let's you and me go. Says I.

Who did you give it to ? Who is this for ?

One of those houses were sold. Either of you are at liberty to go. Each of them were guilty. Henry or John are to go to-night. These sort of apples. Those kind of entertainments.

The wind sets. The hen is setting. I have just set down. Sit it down.

He was laying down. I had hardly laid down. They laid down on the ground. Lie it down.

If it rain, I do not see it. If it rains to-morrow, we shall not meet you. If I was he I would not do it. If it were so yesterday, it is not so to-day.

I expect he is gone. I expect it was so.

I intended to have called on him last night.

If I had known that you would have been there before me, I would have written to you to have waited till I had have come.

To go from hence, to come from thence.

I will suffer for it to-morrow.

Equally as well.

We will continue on. Advance forward.

Retreat back. He returned back.

Think on me. More than you think for.
 I don't know but what I shall go. (Parse *what*.)
 Whenever he sings, he is always applauded.
 He never speaks whenever he can help it.
 Before I do that I must first be paid.
 He is stout in comparison to you. This tree is different to that.
 I differ with him.
 Seldom or ever.
 That ain't so.
 They both met.
 He spoke contemptibly of him.
 A quantity of people.
 He lives at Boston. He arrived in Boston.
 They mutually loved each other.
 I propose to build my house.
 He was in eminent danger. He was dangerous last night.
 He was not only there, but his son.
 I should admire to go.
 I don't know as I shall succeed.
 Most all my friends were there.
 If I could avail of it, I would.
 Decimate, in the sense of *destroy*, which it never signifies.
 How did you like ?
 In their midst.
 As many as you have a mind to.
 It is adapted for that end.
 He is suited for that office.
 He is inclined for that measure.
 It is not to be compared to it.
 He compared Achilles with a lion.
 It is different to what I expected.
 His fever was accompanied by delirium.

He was accompanied with his friends.
 I did not come in town yesterday.
 Such an one. An universal genius.
 He is some better. I was some tired.
 Cut it in half.
 I have got, *i. e.*, I have, or I must.
 Over his signature.
 On a steamboat.
 Real nice ; real pretty.
 I'd as leaves.
 Gents ; pants.
 The latter of the three. The former of the three.
 It won't happen, I don't think.
 Directly I touched it, it fell.
 Things went well at home at the onset.
 He never was a well man.
 To anxiously expect.
 I wish to (without the governed verb).
 Hierarchy (in a secular sense).
 Plea, for argument ; verdict, for judgment ; prosecute, for sue.
 Continuous, for continual ; future for subsequent.
 It commenced to rain.
 His name was presented as a candidate.
 Between every column was a statue.
 Of all others it is the worst. The best of any.
 It don't begin to compare with the other.
Nought (nothing) is better than *naught*. *Aught* (anything) is better
 than *ought*.
 Look at here.
 Join issue, for agree.
 Benefit of clergy, as if it referred to spiritual aid or counsel.
 He is not much sick. I will be glad to see him.

READING.

Good reading requires at least three things : first, *distinct articulation* ; secondly, *correct accent* ; and thirdly, *proper expression*. All three are often much neglected ; the first and second certainly by the majority of readers.

Distinct articulation is important first, because we read and speak in order to be understood ; secondly, because it is agreeable to the ear ; thirdly, because obscure utterance is slovenly ; fourthly, because we have no right to perplex those who are so civil as to listen to us ; fifthly, because indistinct utterance leads to bad spelling ; and sixthly, because clear utterance is a help to clear statement, which is a very valuable and very rare attainment.

Correct accent is important—first, because it is correct ; secondly, because it is a part of a polite education ; thirdly, because careless habits as to your own language lead to equal carelessness in other languages.

No young person will read and speak distinctly and correctly who despises small things, or who flatters himself that he is perfect already.

The art of expression is a difficult one ; for it requires *attention, analysis, judgment, patience, spirit, flexibility, variety, &c.* Correct *time* requires proper *pauses* and suitable *quantity*. Many readers are very careless about pauses (especially in poetry), and know next to nothing of the quantity of syllables. Correct *pitch* is as necessary as correct time. Many readers have one monotonous pitch of voice for all pieces and subjects. Correct *inflection* is essential to *emphasis* and *rhythm*. No one can be a good reader who confounds the two inflections. There are varieties of *force* as well as of pitch. Some readers give off everything with the same degree of loudness. In reading verse, a *slight* metrical pause is generally required at the end of the line, but nothing more, unless the *sense* of the passage demands it. In the body of a line avoid making a metrical pause after an insignificant word ; for meaning must not be sacrificed to measure. Reading is not singing.

Generally pause between the subject and the predicate of a sentence, and after the object when it precedes the governing verb; and make a marked interval after a parenthesis, and at the *break* in a period composed of a dependent and an independent member (*i. e.*, between the protasis and the apodosis).

Words are emphasized, according to the sense of the passage in which they stand, either by stress of voice, by increased quantity, by pause, or by inflection.

In reading poetry, the *rising* inflection predominates, because the falling inflection, if used as freely as in prose, would produce too logical or too rugged an effect.

If an interrogation demands a categorical answer (*i. e.*, yes or no) give the last word the *rising* inflection (subject of course to be set aside by emphasis or antithesis); otherwise the falling.

Some readers have great difficulty in distinguishing between the inflections. Try the following:—*óne, twò; thrée, fòur; five, six; úp, dówn; rise, fall; Jóhn Smith; I ? or yòu ? ráin or shíne.*

Read the following with the proper inflections:—"Can a month have five Sundays, or two full moons?"

"Macbeth," act i., sc. 3,—

"Live you? or are you aught
Than man may question?"

and this:—

"Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show?"

When you read, exert the voice more than in common conversation; otherwise you will be almost sure to fail. Suppose yourself to be reading to the most remote person in the room; and be sure that every syllable can be easily heard by him. Do not be afraid of those who are ready to reward earnestness and spirit with an empty laugh. Be your own critic, and trust to your own sense of right. Keep the lungs well supplied with air, so that you will never be out of breath. Take breath at the natural pauses, and never get into a hurry; most persons

read too fast. Before you utter any sentence, run the eye along over it and seize upon the expressive words ; they will guide your emphasis : the eye must go before the tongue. Printed stops (or punctuation marks) are helps to the eye, not pauses for the voice ; and reading by them cannot be good reading. Intermediate, inserted, subordinate, and parenthetical clauses are to be read as such ; usually in a lower voice and at a more rapid rate than the main sentence : skill in managing such clauses is a mark of an intelligent reader. Of course you can read well only what you understand, and you cannot understand everything without study.

Lastly, read as if you had a soul, and as if the man who wrote what you are reading about had one too. There is no dignity, grace, or common sense in murdering or debasing a fine sentiment in the uttering of it. Good reading is in these days, to say the least, quite as rare an attainment as good singing ; it requires quite as cultivated a voice, quite as much thought, and quite as much relish for what is truly beautiful and sublime. And, if you weigh the value of an accomplishment by the good you can do with it, scarcely anything will enable you to contribute more to the enjoyment of others.

Note the following observations and directions :—

1. An unaccented vowel is not necessarily silent, but is usually to be heard. The consonants in an unaccented syllable are still consonants, and have usually their appropriate sound. When two or more different (*i. e.*, not repeated) consonants come together, one does not silence the others, but (as a general rule) all ought to be heard. When a word ending in a consonant is followed by a word beginning with a consonant, there are still two words, and they are to be heard accordingly. Consonant, consonants (not consonance), acts (not axe), facts, accepts, excepts, affect, effect, sit down, a great deal (not a gradle), a good deal (not a good eel), at any rate (not tenny) fifth, sixth, twelfth, hundredth, geography, geometry, arithmetic, how many, busts, bursts, agony, impotent, eleven, position, authority,

the longest street, the straitest sect, he musters the hosts, particular, perpendicular, arctic, antarctic.

2. Pronounce every syllable distinctly. Superiority, solidity, sublimity, society, supreme, supremacy, circumference, nominative, generally, probably, possession, philosophy, denominator, perhaps, participle.

3. Roll *r* slightly before a vowel not silent, and (perhaps) before a second *r*; do not roll it, but *be sure to sound it*, in every other case. Prayer, ardour, word, first, careful, aggravate, agitator, number, measure, orb, harbour, third, forty, fourth, fourteenth, four, forth, forward, shepherd, arc, chord, circle, diameter, sphere, garden, door, pillar, ear, letter, verb, adverb, gender, grammar, are for (not faw), nor (not gnaw), liberty, property, earthquake, parse, farce, cart, artist, mar (not ma), bar (not bah), cardinal, parsimony, martyr, virtue, scissors, north. *R* is not *y*; superior is not supeyior; interior is not inteiyor; Harriet is not Hair-yet.

4. *And* is not *an* or *un*. Kings and queens. Mason and Dixon's line. William and Mary. Sapphic and Adonic. You and I. P's and Q's. First and second declension, faith, hope, and charity.

5. *The* is not *th'* or *ee* merely. William the Conqueror, Charles the Fifth, the State of Massachusetts, the War of the Revolution. So *them* is not *em*, *that* is not *at*.

6. *Of* is not *v* or French *e* (in *le*) merely. A list of names, the sound of music, the worst of it.

7. *To* is not the French *te*. I wish to ride, he went to sea, he rode into the country, he said unto him, to-day, to-morrow.

8. *Too* is long; it is not the French *te*, nor English *to*. It is too bad, the piece is too long, you are too late, too many.

9. Short *o* is not long *o*. Loss, toss, closet, moss.

10. Short *o* is not always *u*. Occasion, offend, agony, eloquent, pronounce.

11. *O* is long in most, almost, boat.

12. *Oo* is sometimes sounded as in foot, sometimes as in moon-Spoon, soon, root, hoot, pool, boot, noon, rood ; but hood, wood, stood.

13. *U* is seldom *oo*. Tuesday, supreme, intuitive, consume, stupid, tune, tube, suit (not soot nor shoot), latitude, duty, stupefy. So, new dew, view.

14. Unaccented *i* is not *u*, though often *y* or *e*. Charity, intensity, magnanimity, perversity, mystify, falsify, clarify, magnify, accident, imitate, similar.

15. Unaccented *e* is not always *u*. Element, argument, implement, innocent, accident, elegant.

16. *Aw* is not *or*. I saw him, the law of the land, law and order, to make a cat's paw of one, the straw in the barn, the jaw of the lion.

17. Final *ow* is not French *e* (in *le*). Pillow, window, follow, hollow, sallow, narrow, to-morrow, fellow, borrow ; so, thorough, thoroughly, borough.

18. *H* is *not* silent in her, his, him, homage, exhaust, exhort.

19. *Shr* is not *sh* merely. Shriek, shrink, shrug, shrill, shrub, shred, shrewd.

20. *Wh* is not *w* merely. Whet (not wet), whey (not way), while (not wile), wheel (not weal), whale (not wail), what (not wot), which (not witch), why (not y), when (not wen), where (not ware), whist (not wist), whisper, whittle, whip-poor-will, wheat, Whately. Who is an exception.

21. Final *tion* is *sh'n*, *shin*, or *zhin*. Perfection, vacation, consumption, attention, equation.

22. Final *ture* is like *t-yure* (not *teschure*). Nature (nate-yure), furniture. So, grandeur is grand-yure, actual is act-yu-al, virtue is virt-yu.

23. Final *ton* in proper names is not *n* Milton, Newton, Charleston.

24. Final *ing* is not *in*. Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

25. Final *ful* rhymes with *pull*, not with *hull*. Beautiful, fanciful, merciful ; so, beautifully.

26. The derivation of a word often points to its pronunciation through its orthography. *Arctic* (from *arctos*), *governor* (from *gubernator*, *gouverneur*), *zoology* (from *zōon*).

27. Perhaps the most common and inveterate fault in the New England mode of pronouncing is the spreading of one syllable into two. This circumflexing or *drawling* manner has a coaxing tone, and seems to come from the nursery. Will is not wee-ul, six is not see-ux, nine is not ni-ine, ten is not te-en. The last word of a sentence is most likely to suffer in this way. This fault should be particularly guarded against, for it is apt to run in families.

28. Similar to the last is the mispronunciation of such words as elm, helm, prism, schism, spasm, mysticism, magnetism, by the insertion of a distinct vowel sound before the *m*; as if, ellum, prisum, spasum.

29. Across is not acrost; attack is not attackt; height is not heighth.

30. Read the following:—The air bites shrewdly. Short shrill shriek. Thou probs't my wound instead of healing it. He mulcts his subjects. His attempts were fruitless. The heights, depths, and breadths of the subject. A boundless song bursts from the grove. Man wants but little here below. This sun of York. He has mary friends. This barbarous act forbear.

31. Pronounce the following words:—

Accessory.	Against.	Antipodes.	Awry.
Acoustics.	Agriculturist.	Apparent.	Authority.
Adult.	Alienation.	Apotheosis.	Ay.
Adverse.	Ally.	Archipelago.	Aye.
Advertisement.	Alternate.	Architect.	Beautiful.
Aërial.	Analogous.	Archives.	Beneath.
Aëronaut.	Anne.	Arctic.	Been.
Again.	Another.	Arid.	Before.
Aggrandize.	Antarctic.	Association.	Behind.

Below.	Compensate.	Decorous.	Every.
Blithe.	Compromise.	Defile.	Excise.
Bombast.	Comrade.	Demesne.	Exemplary.
Border.	Confessor.	Demonstrate.	Exhale.
Born.	Confidant.	Depôt.	Exhaust.
Borne.	Conjure.	Design (<i>v.</i>).	Exhort.
Bouquet.	Conjure.	Design (<i>n.</i>).	Expletive.
Calcine.	Connoisseur.	Deteriorated.	Exploit.
Captain.	Conquer.	Diamond.	Extirpate.
Carthaginian.	Consistory.	Dimension.	Exuberant.
Caviare.	Construe.	Diplomacy.	Eyry.
Celibacy.	Consummate.	Diplomatic.	Façade.
Cellar.	Contemplate.	Direct.	Fairy.
Cement (<i>n.</i>).	Contents.	Discrepancy.	Fatigue.
Cement (<i>v.</i>).	Conversant.	Diverse.	February.
Certain.	Cony.	Divisible.	Fertile.
Chamois.	Coquetry.	Docile.	Finance.
Champ.	Cordial.	Draught.	Flourish.
Chap (to crack).	Cordova.	Dynasty.	Forecastle.
Chaps (of a dog).	Corollary.	Egotism.	Formidable.
Character.	Corps.	Elegiac.	Fortnight.
Chivalrous.	Corpse.	Eleven.	Forward.
Chivalric.	Cost.	Engine.	Franchise.
Churl.	Cottage.	Enthusiasm.	Fusil.
Climacteric.	Courteous.	Ephemeral.	Gallant (<i>adj.</i>).
Clothes.	Covetous.	Epicurean.	Gallant (<i>n.</i>).
Coadjutor.	Creek.	Epoch.	Garden.
Collation.	Crimea.	Equable.	Genealogy.
Colon.	Cross.	Equation.	Gentile.
Column.	Current.	Errand.	Get.
Combat.	Cynosure.	Europe.	Gibberish.
Comely.	Daunt.	Eve.	Gibbous.

Girl.	Individual.	Mischievous.	Patron.
Glacier.	Infantile.	Misconstrue.	Patronage.
Gneiss.	Insignia.	Moral.	Peloponnesus.
Got:	Instead.	Morea.	Penance.
Governor.	Integral.	Moss.	Perhaps.
Government.	Joust.	Museum.	Phoenician.
Grass.	Kaleidoscope.	Naked.	Physiognomy.
Grindstone.	Languor.	National.	Pigeon.
Guide.	Latin.	Neuralgia.	Poignant.
Guild.	Learned (<i>adj.</i>).	Notable.	Police.
Gum Arabic.	Legate.	Notable.	Portrait.
Gunwale.	Leisure.	Noise.	Possess.
Half .	Lenient.	Oasis.	Precedence.
Harass.	Lenitive.	Obeisance.	Precedent (<i>n.</i>).
Haunt.	Levee.	Occasion.	Precedent (<i>adj.</i>).
Hearth.	Lever.	Odious.	Preceding.
Height.	Lifts.	Offend.	Predilection.
Homage.	Lineament.	Often.	Preface.
Homœopathy.	Liniment.	Open.	Presage (<i>n.</i>).
Homologous.	Livelong.	Pageant.	Presage (<i>v.</i>).
Horizon.	Long-lived.	Palace.	Prestige.
Horticulturist.	Loath.	Panegyric.	Pretext.
Hood.	Loss.	Parent.	Prettiness.
Hover.	Luculent.	Parliament.	Proceeds (<i>n.</i>).
Humble.	Luxurious.	Parse.	Proceed (<i>v.</i>).
Hurly-burly.	Luxury.	Pass.	Produce (<i>v.</i>).
Hypochondriac.	Masculine.	Patent (<i>n.</i>).	Produce (<i>n.</i>).
Hypothetical.	Measure.	Patent (<i>adj.</i>).	Progress (<i>n.</i>).
Increase (<i>n.</i>).	Mercantile.	Patois.	Prologue.
Increase (<i>v.</i>).	Metaphor.	Patriot.	Prophecy (<i>n.</i>).
Indecorous.	Metropolitan.	Patriotic.	Prophecy (<i>v.</i>).
Indian.	Mineralogy.	Patriotism.	Psalmist.

Psalmody.	Rhythm.	Stalactite.	Truculent.
Psalmtery.	Romance.	Stamp (v.).	Truths.
Quandary.	Route.	Stirrup.	Tuberosa.
Quay.	Sacrament.	Stratum.	Turpentine.
Raillery.	Sacrifice.	Stupendous.	Uranus.
Rapine.	Salic.	Subtraction.	Vagary.
Rational.	Saline.	Suggest.	Vase.
Rationale.	Satin.	Supple.	Venetian.
Ravine.	Sausage.	Tedious.	Vessel.
Reason.	Scenic.	Tenet.	Village.
Recess.	Schism.	Territory.	Voice.
Recollect.	Secretary.	Thousand.	Weapon.
Re-collect.	Sedative.	Thyme.	Weary.
Record (n.).	Senate.	Tepid.	Wind (v.).
Record (v.).	Seventy.	Tirade.	Wind (n.).
Recourse.	Shone.	Tournament.	Windpipe.
Reflects.	Simony.	Towards.	Withes.
Requiem.	Sinew.	Transient.	Won.
Rescind.	Sirrah.	Transitory.	Wroth.
Reverie.	Sirup.	Transparent.	Yacht.
Revery.	Sloth.	Trapezoid.	Yet.
Resource.	Slough.	Treasure.	Youths.
Revolt.	Slough.	Tremendous.	Zealous.
Rhenish.	Soft.	Tribunal.	Zoology.
Rhomboid.	Sovereign.	Tribune.	
Rhubarb.	Squirrel.	Trough.	

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

EVERY exercise in composition will be an exercise in *handwriting* also. It must be written in a clear, neat hand, and on letter-paper of full size. A *margin*, at least an inch wide, must be ruled off at the right hand of every page. Every theme must be folded once *lengthwise*, and the writer's name placed on the back, the Christian name being written without alteration. The corrections must be made in *ink*, and the manuscript defaced by them as little as possible. When a material alteration in the form of a sentence or period is required, the substitute must be *written out in full* by itself.

The *subject* must be exactly copied, and put at the head of the exercise. The first line of every paragraph must begin more to the right than subsequent lines. In translating from the French, care must be taken not to be misled by the French spelling. In correcting an exercise, this paper of directions must be consulted.

Every exercise which appears to be carelessly written, or which is decidedly incorrect in spelling or grammar, will be returned, and another must be prepared in its place.

The following marks will be used in correcting the exercises :—

Cf. denotes an Inconsistency, or calls for a Comparison of two passages.

Cp. requires a Capital letter.

d. (*i. e. dele*) strikes out a point, word, or passage.

E. denotes an Error.

Gr. denotes a violation of Grammar, particularly of Etymology or Syntax.

Id. denotes a departure from the English Idiom.

Ms. denotes an ill-written Manuscript, or carelessness in copying.

Man. refers to this Manual.

O. denotes bad Spelling.

Ob. denotes Obscurity or Ambiguity.

P. denotes incorrect or imperfect Punctuation.

Par. denotes the beginning of a Paragraph.

Pr. denotes Impropriety in the use of a word or phrase.

Qu. questions a statement.

R. means Re-write.

S. requires a change in the construction of a Sentence or Period.

T. indicates bad Taste.

Tns. denotes a wrong Tense.

Tr. requires a Transposition.

A caret points out an Omission.

A cross indicates a fault of any kind, the detection of which is left to the writer of the exercise.

1, 2, 3, &c., denote too frequent Repetition.

The *rules in this manual* will be referred to by their subjects and the number of the rule. When a rule has been broken, it must be *committed to memory anew and recited*.

Parallel lines, if not crossed, are a sign of approbation ; if crossed, of disapprobation.

WORDS, NAMES, AND THINGS, WHICH ARE NOT TO BE CONFOUNDED.

BEN JONSON and Samuel Johnson. Samuel Butler and Joseph Butler. Philip Sidney and Algernon Sidney. Lord Jeffreys and Lord Jeffrey. Sir Thomas More and Thomas Moore. William Pitt the Elder and William Pitt the Younger. Roger Bacon, Nicholas Bacon and Francis Bacon. Gregory the Great, Gregory VII., and Gregory XIII. The Old Pretender and the Young Pretender. William Cecil and Robert Cecil. The Earl of Strafford and Viscount Strafford. William of Orange (the Taciturn) and William of Orange (King of England). Frederick I. and Frederick II. of Prussia. Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus. Robert Walpole, Horatio Walpole, and Horace Walpole. Commodore Hull and General Hull. Sir William

Herschel and Sir John Herschel. Athena and Athenæ. Spartamus and Spartacus. Tullus and Tullius. Perseus the hero and Perseus the king. Cadmus and Cecrops. Philip, father of Alexander, and Philip who was defeated by Flaminius. Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Euclid of Alexandria and Euclid of Megara. Cyrus the Great and Cyrus the Younger. Tiberius Gracchus and Caius Gracchus. Cato Censorius and Cato Uticensis. Dionysius the Elder and Dionysius the Younger. Quirinus and Quirites. Pallas (*m.*) and Pallas (*f.*). Attila and Alaric. St. Augustine of Hippo and St. Augustine who converted the Anglo-Saxons.

The *three* French Revolutions. The Thirty Years' War, the War of the Spanish Succession, the War of the Austrian Succession, and the Seven Years' War. The Austrian Succession and the Succession to the German Empire (which in the case of Maria Theresa are often confounded). The Revolutionary War and the Last War. The Confederation and the Constitution. The Ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise. The Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Colony. The English Parliament and the French Parliaments. The two Roman Triumvirates. The four Roman Civil Wars. The two Persian Invasions of Greece.

Aix and Aix-la-Chapelle. Bordeaux and Bourdeaux. Annapolis in Maryland and Annapolis in Nova Scotia. Charlestown and Charleston. Brookline and Brooklyn. The Mystic in Massachusetts and the Mystic in Connecticut. Upper California and Lower California. Trenton and Trenton Falls. The Dee Rivers. Frankfort-on-the-Oder and Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The Avon rivers. The Ouse rivers. The Dwina rivers. Toulon and Toulouse. Preston in England and Preston Pans in Scotland. The two Newcastle. Wales and New South Wales. Olympus and Olympia. The two mountains Olympus. The two Idas. Castalia and Aganippe. Calpe and Abyla. The two Melitæ. Antioch in Syria and Antioch in Pisidia. Nice in Bithynia and Nice in Italy.

Tartarus and Tartary.	Boulogne and Bologna.
Street and road.	Fore and aft.
Hoard and horde.	Foremast and mainmast.
Warp and woof.	Mainmast and mizenmast.
Spindle and distaff.	Sloop, schooner, brig, barque, and ship.
Calyx and corolla.	Bill and Act.
Petal and sepal.	Party and faction.
Auricle and ventricle.	Despotism and tyranny.
Vein and artery.	Monarchy and despotism.
Vassal and villain.	Monarchy and aristocracy.
Peer and lord.	Crime and sin.
Baronet and knight.	Liberty and licentiousness.
Draft and draught.	Acclivity and declivity.
Beach and beech.	Emigrant and immigrant.
Mask and masque.	Export and import.
Binnacle and barnacle.	Vocation and avocation.
Sail and sheet.	Pretence and pretension.
Bow and stern.	Resentment and revenge.
Stem and stern.	Industrial and industrious.
Falseness, falsity, and falsehood.	Contemptuous and contemptible.
Cause and occasion.	Right and left (bank).
Barbarism and barbarity.	Northern and upper.
Battle and war.	Southern and lower.
Infantry, cavalry, and dragoons.	Higher and lower (latitude).
Spy and scout.	Meridian and parallel.
Mechanic and machinist.	Declination and right ascension.
Vizor and vizier.	Civil and common (law).
Minuend and subtrahend.	Civil and criminal (law).
Dividend and divisor.	Statute and common (law.)
Product and quotient.	Each and every.
Exponent and coefficient.	Each and all.
Genus and species.	

Circumference and circle.	Plead and argue.
Coherence and cohesion.	Prosecute and sue.
An argument <i>à priori</i> , <i>à posteriori</i> , <i>ad hominem</i> , cause.	Convict and condemn. Judgment, verdict, and sentence.
College and university (in Eng- land).	Be and be placed. Teach and learn.
Majority and plurality.	Guess and think.
Refraction and reflection.	Think and don't think.
Concave and convex.	Suspect and expect.
Mirror and lens.	Admire and be delighted.
Plane and plain.	Deduce and deduct.
Ton and tun.	Induce and induct.
Sum and question.	Contemn and condemn.
Splendid and delightful.	At fault and in fault.
Delightful and delicious.	Conquer and defeat.
Much and great.	On a boat and in a boat.
More and greater.	Compare to and compare with,
Quantity and number.	Part from and part with.
Less and fewer.	With and by.
Rigid and rigorous.	But that and but what.
Decided and decisive.	As I shall and whether I shall.
Visual and visible.	Ay and aye.
Sensual and sensible.	Or and nor.
Subjective and objective.	Quick and soon.
Ceremonious and ceremonial.	O and oh.

Calidus and callidus.	Suis (adj.) and suis (subst.)
Contentus (adj.) and contentus (part.).	Tot and tantus.
Securus and tutus.	Quisque and quisquam.

Aderat and adierat.

Affero and aufero.

Audio and audeo.

Cado and cædo.

Collectus and collocatus.

Compellare and compellere.

Consulo (*a.*) and consulo (*n.*).

Dico and dīco.

Esse (to be) and esse (to eat).

Fero and ferio.

Fingo and figo.

Jaceo and jacio.

Autem and sed.

Postea and postquam.

Præterea and propterea.

Mano and maneo.

Molior and molo.

Operio and opperior.

Orsus and ortus.

Paro and pareo.

Pateo and patior.

Pendeo and pendo.

Reddo and redeo.

Sedo and sedeo.

Sedeo and sido.

Tego and texo.

Venio and veneo.

Verè and verum.

Hic, huic, and huc.

Quo and quâ.

Agréer and s'accorder.

Attendre and attendre.

Baiser and baisser.

Defier and se defier.

Devenir and deviner.

Douter and se douter.

Elever and enlever.

Retourner (*v.a.*) and retourner
(*v.n.*)

Suis (from être) and suis (fr.
suivre).

Suppléer and supplier.

Travailler and labourer.

User and en user.

Ædes (sing.) and ædes (plurs.).

Anima and animus.

Ars and artus.

Aura and auris.

Cœtus and cestus.

Castrum and castra.

Comitium and comitia.

Copia and copiae.

Litera and literæ.

Malum, malus, and mala.

Manus and manes.

Ope and opibus.

Opera (*f.*) and opera (*n.*).

Opus (work) and opus (need).

Ovis and ovum.

Pedes (plur.) and pedes (sing.).

Dolor and dolus.

Fama and fames.

Galea and gladius.

Gener and genus.

Grex and armentum.

Herus and heri.

Latus (subst.) and latus (adj.).

Latus (subst.) and later.

Porta and portus.

Signum and tabula.

Troas (*m.*) and Troas (*f.*)

Vas, vasis, and vas, vasis.

Ver and verus.

Vis (subst.) and vis (*v.*).

Vis and vire.

Embraser and embrasser.

Emporter and l'emporter.

Imposer and en imposer.

Jouer and jouer.

Lasser and laisser.

Oublier à and oublier de.

Pécher and pêcher.

Plut (from plaire) and il plut
(impers.).

Aigle (masc.) and aigle (fem.).

Avis and conseil.

Campagne and pays.

Chevaux and cheveux.

Côte and côté.

Manège and ménage.

Matin and Mâtin.

Mépris and méprise.

Ministre and ministère.

'Ala campagne and en campagne.

Fou and sot.

Grand and large.

Jeune and jeune.

Tué (part. fr. tuer) and tue (part.
fem. fr. taire).

Vaux (fr. valoir) and veuv (fr.
vouloir).

Veiller and vieillir.

Venir and venir de.

Vit (fr. voir) and vit (fr. viore)

Parti and partiè.

Pays and patrie.

Prix and prise.

Ressort and ressource.

Repos and reste.

Salut and sûreté.

Travail and labourage.

Troupes and troupes.

A terre and par terre.

Mal and male.

Savant and sachant.

Sensi and sensible.

Afin and enfin.	Entre and parmi.
Ainsi and aussi.	Près de and prêt à.
Autrefois and quelquefois.	Plus and le plus.
Combien and comment.	Plus tôt and plutôt.
Dessous and dessus.	Quoi que and quoique.
Devant and avant.	Tantôt and bientôt.
Devant and au devant de.	Toutefois and toutes les fois.

ARITHMETIC.

1. DEFINE Arithmetic. The root is the Greek word *arithmos*, number.
2. Repeat the Numeration Table. How many figures are required for tens? millions? trillions? tens of billions? Read 100000001; 278278278; 29996665511.
3. What is the value of ten tens? a hundred hundreds? a thousand thousands? a million millions?
4. By what name is the result of Addition called? of Subtraction? of Multiplication? of Division?
5. Define Minuend, Subtrahend; Multiplicand, Multiplier; Dividend, Divisor; Factors; Aliquot Part.
6. How do you divide by 10, 20, 100, 3000, and the like? and how do you write the remainder?
7. Is the factor struck out (suppressed, removed) by subtraction, or by division? Divide $8 \times 6 \times 2$ by 8; by 4; by 3.
8. Describe the modes of proving the four great processes. Divide 40 pounds by 10 pounds; multiply 40 pounds by 10.
9. What is the difference between an abstract and a denominate number?
10. What are compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, division?—See Appendix.

11. How often do you carry one in simple addition? in compound addition?

12. In compound addition, &c., if you have divided by a fraction, what caution must be observed in regard to the remainder? *E. g.*, 5 rods 2 yards 2 feet 10 inches, + 17 rods 5 yards 1 foot 9 inches + 16 rods 1 yard 2 feet 7 inches.—See Appendix.

13. What change is affected by Reduction of whatever kind?—See Appendix.

14. How is a lower denomination reduced to a higher? a higher to a lower? Reduce up, by ———; reduce down, by ———.

15. Repeat the tables of denominations.—See Appendix.

16. How many pence make a pound? How many farthings? How many sixpences make a shilling? How many fourpences? three-pences? How many pounds gross make a ton? How many net? How many feet make a mile? How many acres make a square mile? How many feet make a cubic yard? How many cubic feet make a cord? how many feet of wood, or cord feet? how many cubic feet make a cord foot? How is it that $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches make a nail? How many dozen make a gross? How many sheets make a quire? how many quires make a ream? From what are malt liquors made? What is tare? tret? What is the distinction between gross and net?

17. What is the quotient when a number is divided by itself?

18. What is the complement of a number consisting of two figures? What is its use in addition? $99 + 88$, $87 + 23$; $45 + 79$.

19. What is the shortest way to take tens and units from 100?—See Appendix.

20. What is the shortest way to multiply mentally by 5? to divide by 5? 88×5 ; 75×5 ; 444×5 ; $990 \div 5$; $195 \div 5$; $6660 \div 5$.—Ad. 22, 24.

21. What is a prime number? a composite number? When are numbers prime to each other? Name the prime numbers from 1 to 100.—See Appendix.

22. Name several multiples of 2, of 3. What is a multiple?—See Appendix, 29.

23. What numbers are divisible without remainder by 2, 4, 8. Why? What by 3 or 9? 5? 10? 11?—See Appendix.

24. Are the sum and difference of an odd and an even number odd or even? of two even numbers? of two odd numbers?

25. Is the product of an odd by an even number odd or even? of two odd numbers multiplied together? of two even numbers?

26. If a number is divisible without remainder by two others, when is it divisible by the product of the two?—See Appendix.

27. Give the rule for finding all the prime factors of a given product.—See Appendix.

28. What is meant by the greatest common divisor or measure of two or more numbers? What then can it not exceed? Give the rule for the G. C. D.—See Appendix.

29. What is meant by the least common multiple of two or more numbers? What then is the minimum or least possible magnitude? Give the rule for the L. C. M.—See Appendix.

30. Division being the reverse of multiplication, what corresponds in the former to the product in the latter? and what to the factors severally?

31. What is an integer or integral number?

32. From which of the four great operations do fractions result? What then is a fraction? In a fraction what is divided, what divisor? what quotient?

33. How is a quotient affected by multiplying or dividing the dividend? by multiplying or dividing the divisor? by multiplying or dividing both dividend and divisor?

34. Hence the rules for multiplying and dividing a fraction by an integer, and for reducing a fraction to its lowest terms. Give the rules.

35. In reducing a fraction to its lowest terms what is suppressed?

36. Multiply a fraction by its own denominator, and what product will you have? Why?

37. What does "of" after a fraction denote ?
38. By what two rules may $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number be obtained ? $\frac{1}{7}$? $\frac{1}{8}$?
39. How do you multiply a fraction by a fraction ? How do you divide any number by a fraction ? Explain both processes. Ad. 65, 66.
40. Dividing by any fraction is equivalent to multiplying by what number ? Multiplying by any fraction is equivalent to dividing by what number ? $25 \div \frac{1}{2} = 25 \times ?$ $79 \div \frac{2}{3} = 79 \times ?$ $99 \times \frac{7}{8} = 99 \div ?$ How then may multiplication be performed by division, and division by multiplication ?
41. Show the difference between taking $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number, and dividing that number by $\frac{1}{2}$.
42. When is the dividend increased by division ? In other words when must the quotient exceed the dividend ?
43. Give the rules for reducing an improper, a compound, and a complex fraction, and the rule for reducing a mixed number.—See Appendix.
44. How are fractions reduced to a common denominator ? how to the least common denominator ? How does it appear that the value of the fraction remains unchanged ?—See Appendix.
45. Give the rules for the addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions.
46. Give the rule for changing a fraction of one denomination to another. Reduce $\frac{7}{8}$ to 10ths ; $\frac{5}{6}$ to 11ths ; $\frac{11}{12}$ to 7ths.—See Appendix.
47. If A contributes 2, and B contributes 3, what proportion of the whole will each contribute ? Three-fourths of the earth's surface are covered by the sea ; what is the proportion of land to water ?
48. Define a decimal fraction. How is it read ?
49. Are decimals proper or improper fractions ?
50. Repeat the descending table of decimal numeration.
51. Read .001 ; .0101 ; .08700325 ; 84.84 ; 84.084.

52. Billions require how many places of integral figures? Billionths how many decimal places? Millions and millionths how many places?

53. How many tenths make a ten? a thousand? How many thousandths make a ten? a thousand? How many hundredths make a tenth? How many millionths a hundred thousandth? a hundredth? How many hundredths in seven tenths and five hundredths? How many millionths in seventy-seven hundredths? How many hundredths in eight thousand five hundred millionths? Reduce 2.5 to tenths, hundredths, millionths.

54. How is the value of a decimal fraction affected by removing the point to the right or left, two, four, six places? Why? Divide .0756 by 10; .07569 by 10000; 819 by 100; 7 by 1000; .01 by 100. Multiply .000001 by 1000000; 8.6 by 10000; .499 by 100; .9 by 10; .987 by 1000; .032798 by 20; .6945387 by 400.

55. Why do ciphers at the right of a decimal not affect its value? How do ciphers inserted immediately after the point affect the fraction?

56. Give the rules for the addition, subtraction, multiplication, division of decimals.—See Appendix.

57. Give Adams' proof of the last two rules.

58. Will a decimal divisor give a quotient greater or less than the dividend?

59. When the dividend and the divisor have the same number of decimal places, what will the quotient be, so long as you annex no decimal cipher to the dividend?

60. How is a vulgar fraction reduced to a decimal? Why? See Appendix. See also question 32.

61. What is a repeating, and what a circulating decimal? What is a period?

62. How may lower denominations be reduced to a vulgar fraction of a higher? how to the decimal of a higher? N.B.—The given

higher denominate is called the unit. Reduction up divides.—See Appendix.

63. How may a vulgar or decimal fraction of a higher denomination be reduced to lower denominate forms? Reduction down multiplies.

64. How many decimal places are necessary to represent per cent.?

65. Translate $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, into per cent. The whole of anything is how many per cent.? Translate 10, 15, 60, 125, 150 per cent. into their equivalent fractional expressions reduced to the lowest terms.

66. What is 100 per cent. of 1? 150 per cent. of 3? $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of 6? 150 per cent. of $\frac{9}{7}$? 175 per cent. of $\frac{8}{9}$? 2 per cent. of 1000? 1 per cent. of 1? 5 per cent. of 40? 1000 per cent. of 1? of $\frac{1}{10}$? $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of 6, 12, 9? 25 per cent. of 25? $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent. of $\frac{7}{8}$?

67. Write in a decimal form $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $7\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent., $\frac{5}{8}$ of 1 per cent., $\frac{4}{8}$ of 1 per cent., $8\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

68. How may loss or gain be reckoned in percentage?—See Appendix.

69. What is the rule for changing Federal money to sterling, and the reverse? Explain it.

70. What is the nominal par value of the pound sterling in the United States? How is its exchange value calculated? In round numbers, what is a pound sterling worth?—See Appendix.

71. Define interest, principal, rate, amount. Give the interest at 6 per cent. on \$100 for 1 year; for 1 month; for 6 days: and on 100 cents for the same time.

72. Give the rule in all its parts for casting simple interest, and explain it.—See Appendix.

73. Give the rules for partial payments.

74. What is compound interest? Give the rule for casting it.

75. In what time will a sum of money be doubled at 6 per cent. simple interest? compound interest?—See Appendix.

76. How are repeating and circulating decimals reduced to vulgar fractions?—See Colburn's "Sequel."

77. What is the Federal value of 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 9d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., of the old New England currency? What is the value of a New York shilling? penny?

78. What is a promissory note? What is the promise in a bank bill or note? How is a note usually transferred to a new holder? and what word makes it negotiable (that is, makes it circulate like money)?—See Appendix.

79. What is a bank said to do when it lends money on a promissory note? In what respect does bank discount differ from common mercantile discount? What is the present worth? In what class of questions in discount is the answer greater than the given quantity? and why?

80. How does a bill of exchange (or draft) differ from a promissory note? What is a check?—See Appendix.

81. How are mercantile transactions between different countries greatly facilitated?—See Appendix.

82. What is stock in a bank, a railroad, or a factory? When is it said to be at an advance or premium, and when at a discount? What is a dividend?

83. Par being 100, market price 105, what is the premium in percentage? Par being 70, selling price 87, what per cent. premium? Par being 100, dividend 8 per cent., market price 109, what per cent. does the dividend stand the buyer in? Par being 100, dividend 5 per cent., selling price 90, what is the value of the dividend to the buyer?

84. What is the fractional gain or loss, and what the gain or loss per cent., when 25 is added to 75, or taken from 100?

85. The product of two factors being given and one of the factors, how is the other found? Apply this to the measure of surfaces.

86. Given the product of three factors, and the product of two of them, to find the third. Apply this to the measurement of solids.

87. Repeat the table for the length of the months.

88. Why do not two successive years begin with the same day of the week? Why are they usually one day, and sometimes two days apart?

89. Why is leap-year longer than other years? How do you know what years are leap-years? In what cases is the last year of a century excepted from this rule?—See Appendix.

90. From whom do the Julian and Gregorian calendars derive their names? What made the adoption of a new style necessary? In what years were the two calendars introduced?—See Appendix.

91. Why are some dates in old English books double, *e. g.*, 30 January, 1648-9; 13th March, 168 $\frac{7}{8}$?—See Appendix.

92. In what respect do the first day and the twenty-ninth day of a month agree?

93. Can a month have five Sundays, or two full moons?—See Appendix.

94. How many weeks make an average quarter? When is that number of consecutive weeks exactly a quarter?

95. What is meant by an average? How do you find the average of several quantities? What other word is used in the same sense?

96. Why is the Mahometan year shorter than ours?—See Appendix.

97. What determines the length of a day, and what that of a year?

98. How many degrees make a circle? How many seconds make a degree? how many minutes? How many geographical and how many statute miles make a degree? What is a statute mile?

99. What is a meridian of longitude? a parallel of latitude? What is the greatest possible latitude? longitude? Name the latitude of the polar circles; of the tropics. What part of Northern Asia and

what large islands in the South Pacific are at or near the meeting of E. L. and W. L. from Greenwich?

100. What are the latitude and longitude of Boston? What places in the Old and New World have nearly our latitude?

101. Why are degrees of latitude nearly invariable in length? Why are those of longitude very variable?—See Appendix.

102. How is longitude translated into time? When does difference of longitude make time earlier, and when later?

103. Why did the early navigators, on returning from a voyage round the world, find their reckoning incorrect?

104. At what rate does sound travel? light?

105. How long is light travelling over the mean distance of the earth from the sun? What must be the distance from the earth of a star whose light requires a period of $9\frac{1}{2}$ years to reach us?

106. How may the distance of a thunder-cloud be ascertained?

107. Why do the Boston bells in an alarm of fire seem to strike successively, and not simultaneously? How may you calculate the distance of two of them from each other?

108. What is the area of Massachusetts? New York? Virginia?
—See Appendix.

109. What is the use of the equation of payments? the rule? Explain it.

110. Distinguish linear from square measure.

111. How many square miles are there in two miles square? How much of a square mile in $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile square? Divide 10 miles square by 10 square miles.

112. How do you find the number of acres in a square mile?

113. How is the area of a square found? of a rectangle?

114. How is the solidity of a body, or the capacity of a vessel, found?

115. What has only one dimension? What has two? What has three?

116. Explain the rule for duodecimals.

117. What is the area of a triangle? a trapezoid? a circle? Divide

the area of a triangle by the base, the altitude, half the base, half the altitude.

118. What is the ratio of the circumference to the diameter?

119. To what sum is the square of the hypotenuse equal?

120. Given the perpendicular sides of a right-angled triangle, to find the hypotenuse (not its square merely).

121. Give the measure of the solidity of a prism; a cylinder; a cone; a pyramid; a sphere.

122. Give the measure of the surface of a sphere.

123. What is proportion? Explain all the terms used in proportion.

124. How may you multiply or divide a ratio? How change its form without changing its value? Why?

125. What is the great law of proportion? What changes, therefore, may be made in a proportion?

126. Three terms of a proportion being given, find the fourth.

127. What is the rule of three direct? Inverse? Ad. 236, 237.

128. Give the rule for fellowship.

129. What is a compound proportion.—See Appendix.

130. Give the rule of proportion.—See Appendix.

131. Define similar surfaces, similar solids. How are the former to each other? How the latter?

132. Give the rules in the arithmetic for the mensuration of surfaces and of solids.

133. Give the rule for finding the specific gravity of a metal.—See Appendix.

134. Give the rules in Adams' Arithmetic for the mechanical powers.

135. Give the laws of motion: Kepler's laws; Newton's law; the law of the descent of falling bodies.

136. How are force and velocity, or power and time, related to each other?

137. How do you find the momentum of a body?—See Appendix.

138. What is the mass of a body the product of?—See Appendix.

APPENDIX.

ARITHMETIC.

10. **COMPOUND ADDITION** is the addition of similar compound quantities. A compound quantity is usually made up of different denominations, which belong, however, to the same table. Compound Multiplication is the multiplication of a compound quantity by an abstract number only.

11. Compound Division is usually the division of a compound quantity by an abstract number.

12. Divide the remainder by the denominator of the fraction, and use the quotient for a new remainder.

13. Reduction changes form or name, but never value.

15. Insert in Long (or Linear) Measure 4 inches = 1 hand; 12 lines = 1 inch; 6 feet = 1 fathom. Omit in the time-table, 4 weeks = 1 month. A French metre = $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which somewhat exceeds an English yard. A French kilogramme is rather more than 2 pounds avoirdupois; a French hectare is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A toise is about a fathom. A verst is less than three-fourths of a mile. A stone is 14 pounds.

19. Add 10 to the given number, and take the tens from 10, and the units from 10. Thus, $100 - 56 = 44$; $10 - 6 = 4$. If there are no units, take the tens from 10.

21. Numbers are prime to each other if they have no common integral divisor, *e. g.*, 2 and 3, 4 and 9, 24 and 49. No two even numbers can be prime to each other, one at least of the numbers must be odd.

23. Any number is a multiple of 2 whose unit figure is a multiple of 2; of 4, whose last two figures (tens and units), taken as an

independent number, are a multiple of 4; of 8, whose last three figures (hundreds, tens, and units) are a multiple of 8. This follows from the fact that all tens are multiples of 2; all hundreds of 4; all thousands of 8. Any number is a multiple of 3 or 9, the sum of whose digits is a multiple of 3 or 9. This applies to no other numbers. Any number ending in 5 or 0 is a multiple of 5. Any number consisting of three figures is a multiple of 11 when the middle figure is equal to the sum of the other two.

26. When the two divisors are prime to each other. Thus, any number divisible by 3 and 8 is divisible by 24, but 24 will not exactly divide all numbers divisible by 4 and 6, for these two are not prime to each other.

27. Divide the given number by either of its prime factors, then divide the quotient by either of its prime factors, and continue the division till you reach a prime quotient. The several divisors and the prime quotient will be the factors required.

28. The G. C. D. of several numbers, being the largest number which will measure all of them, cannot of course exceed the smallest of them, and is usually smaller than any of them. The G. C. D. is always contained.

29. A multiple of several numbers can be divided by each of them without a remainder; thus 24 is a multiple, and a common multiple, of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24. A multiple, of course, cannot be less than what it holds. It is always a container. The L. C. M. must contain all the factors of all the numbers of which it is the multiple.

To find the L. C. M. First, erase any of the given numbers which is a factor of any other; secondly, separate the numbers severally into their prime factors; thirdly, retain once of each prime factor the highest power which appears; lastly, multiply together the factors so retained. (Erase, separate, retain, multiply.)

Or thus:—Multiply together the first two of the given numbers, suppressing (by division) their G. C. D. Multiply the result by the

third number, suppressing as before, and so on till all the numbers have been used.

43. To simplify a complex fraction. Multiply both numerator and denominator by the secondary denominator, or by the L. C. M. of the secondary denominators if there are two of them.

44. To reduce fractions to their L. C. D.

First find the L. C. M. of the given denominators ; secondly, divide this multiple by each of the denominators ; thirdly, multiply each quotient by the numerator belonging to it. Take care first to reduce the given fractions to their lowest terms.

46. Multiply both terms of the fraction by the required denominator, and divide both the new terms by the given denominator.

56. Rule for the addition and subtraction of decimals:—Write tenths under tenths, hundredths under hundredths, &c., and point under point ; then add or subtract as in whole numbers, not forgetting that ten tenths make a unit.

Rule for multiplication :—Multiply as in whole numbers, and point off in the product as many decimal places as there are decimals in both factors. Hence the—

Rule for division :—Divide as in whole numbers, and make the number of decimal places in the quotient equal to the excess of the number in the dividend above that in the divisor. If the number in the divisor exceed that in the dividend, annex decimal ciphers to the dividend. Of course, when the divisor and dividend have an equal number of decimals, the quotient (so far) will be an integer.

60. Divide the numerator by the denominator, according to the rule for decimals.

63. Write the denominate numbers down on the slate in inverted order. Divide the first by the number necessary to raise it to the next given denomination, and annex the decimal quotient to the number beneath. Raise this number (integer and decimal) to a higher denomination by division, as before. Continue the division

till it has reached the limit laid down in the question. Be very careful about the decimal places. (This is merely reducing vulgar fractions to decimals.)

68. Divide the absolute gain or loss by the cost, and stop at the second decimal figure. Annex the remainder, if there be any, as a vulgar fraction.

70. The exchange value is calculated by adding a per-centage to the nominal par (\$4.44 $\frac{1}{2}$). This per-centage varies according to the course of exchange.

It is never far from 9 or 10 per cent., for this gives nearly the real par (metallic) value of the sovereign, which is between \$4.80 and \$4.90. The pound sterling is not a coin, but only money of account. The coin is called a sovereign. Why?

72. First rule for Simple Interest :—Find the interest for one month, and multiply it by the number of months. One month's interest, when the rate is 6 per cent., is found by multiplying the principal by .005; with any other rate, by multiplying by the given rate, and dividing by 12. The days must be reduced to the decimal of a month of 30 days, which is done by calling the days tenths, and dividing them by 3, for $\frac{3}{30} = \frac{1}{10}$. (This is Davis's method.)

Another rule for Simple Interest at 6 per cent :—First, call the years hundredths, and multiply by 6; secondly, call the months hundredths, and divide by 2; thirdly, call the days thousandths, and divide by 6. Add these results for the rate. Multiply the principal by the rate, and the product will be the interest required. In many cases the shortest method is to find the interest for a year, then for parts of the year, and then for parts of the month. This method belongs to what in the old Arithmetics was called Practice.

75. In about 12 years at compound interest. Calculate the compound interest on \$100 for 12 years.

78, 79, 80. A note promises to pay; a bill or draft orders some person to pay; a cheque orders the cashier of a bank to pay. A note

or cheque becomes negotiable by being made payable to order or bearer ; when payable to order it is passed by endorsement.

Commercial transactions are greatly facilitated by the use of bills of exchange. If A in Liverpool owes B in New York, and C in New York wishes to buy goods of D in Liverpool, B draws a bill (draft) on A, and sells it to C ; C remits it to D, and D collects it of A. Thus the cotton we send to England is made to pay for goods imported from that country. If our imports of goods exceed our exports, we can pay for a part of the imports by bills of exchange, but the rest of the debt is paid sooner or later in specie. This is true as a general statement.

89, 90, 91. Julius Cæsar, commonly called the first Roman Emperor, reformed the calendar B.C. 46-5. To him we owe the insertion every fourth year of an additional (or intercalary) day in February. But the solar year actually falls short of the Julian allowance of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. Of course by the Julian calendar the leap-year came too often. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to correct the error. He struck out 10 days at once, that is, he added 10 days to the date, and he provided that the last year of a century (though necessarily a multiple of 4) should be a leap-year only when the first two figures or hundreds) should be a multiple of 4. Thus 1800 and 1900 are not leap-years, but 2000 is leap-year. The days stricken out (viz., 10 from October 5, 1582 to the intercalary day in 1700 ; 11 from 1700 to 1800, 12 from 1800 to 1900, 13 from 1900 to 2100, and so on) make the difference between Old Style and New Style. This difference is added to change O. S. to N. S. ; subtracted to change N. S. to O. S. The Gregorian calendar was more readily adopted in Catholic than in Protestant countries. The Greek Church did not accept it, and Old Style is still used in Russia and Greece. In England the change was made in 1752. The double dating spoken of is owing to the fact that in England the year formerly began on March 25 (Lady Day). Of course it is confined to January, February, and twenty-four days in

March. The leap-year is called bissextile because in that year "the sixth day before the first of March" represented both the 23rd and 24th of February in the Julian calendar, *bis sextus*. (See Lardner's "Museum of Science and Art," vol. v.)

93. The moon's synodic period is $29\frac{1}{2}$ days.

96. Because the Mahometan year is lunar, and ours is solar. A lunar year has 354 days. The Mahometan era is the Hegira.

101. The degrees of latitude slightly increase in length as you recede from the equator, owing to the spheroidal shape of the earth. At the latitude of Boston a degree of longitude is 52 to 53 statute miles.

108. The area of Massachusetts is 7,500 sq. m.; of New York, 48,000 sq. m.; of Virginia, 66,000 sq. m. South Carolina and Scotland have nearly the same area, viz., 30,000 sq. m. England (with Wales) is a little smaller than Illinois (58,000 and 59,000). Ireland and Maine are nearly of the same size (32,000). France (207,000) is about as large as New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, taken together.

129. A compound proportion usually contains two or more first ratios, and one second ratio. The consequent of the ratio is x (the unknown quantity), and the antecedent of the second ratio is of the same denomination as the unknown quantity.

130. To solve a Compound Proportion:—Consider the several means as numerators, and the known extremes as denominators of a compound fraction. Reduce the fraction. N.B.—In forming each ratio inquire whether by the terms of the question the antecedent or the consequent must be the larger number.

133. The S. G. of a body is equal to its weight divided by the weight which it loses when wholly immersed in water. For this latter weight precisely measures the weight of a bulk of water equal to the bulk of the given body.

137, 138.—The mass of a body is the product of its density by its

bulk or volume, $m = vd$. The momentum is the product of the mass by the velocity, $M = m V$. Thus, the momentum of a train weighing 40 tons, and moving 20 miles an hour, is equal to that of a train of 80 tons, with an hourly speed of 10 miles ; for $40 \times 20 = 80 \times 10$.

ALGEBRA.

139. DEFINE algebra. How is it related to arithmetic? Whence is the word derived?

140. Describe the algebraic signs.

141. Define an axiom, and repeat the list of axioms.

142. What letters commonly serve to represent unknown, and what known quantities?

143. Define, term, equation, member, co-efficient, positive, negative.

144. What is an equation of the first degree? When do you know that an equation is solved?

145. Repeat and explain the rule of transposition. Why may the signs of all the terms of an equation be changed?

146. Define monomial, binomial, trinomial, polynomial, exponent. Show the difference between $3x$ and x^3 .

147. Give the rule for multiplying monomials. Explain it.

148. What is the effect of increasing an exponent? Add a^2 to a^3 ; multiply a^3 by a^2 .

149. What terms are called similar? How are they reduced?

150. Give the rule for algebraic addition.

151. Give the rule for algebraic subtraction.

152. What is the effect of diminishing an exponent? Subtract a^2 from a^3 ; divide a^3 by a^2 .

153. How may a single sign be made to affect several terms?

154. Describe the processes indicated in the two following expressions:—

$$1) \frac{6 + 0.34 : 2 - 5}{(6 + 0.34) : 2 - 5}; 2) \frac{3 + 0.34 : 2 - 12}{(3 + 0.34) : 2 - 12}; 3) \frac{3 + 0.34 : (2 - 1.2)}{(3 + 0.34) : (2 - 1.2)}$$

155. Give the rule for the multiplication of polynomials, and show that like signs give *plus*, and unlike signs *minus*.

156. Repeat the four leading algebraic formulas, and translate them into words.

157. What is the object of division? Give the rule for the division of one monomial by another.

158. Give the rule for the division of a polynomial by a monomial, by a polynomial; and show that the rule for the signs is the same as in multiplication.

159. What is the quotient when a quantity is divided by itself? What is the product of any quantity, however large, when multiplied by zero? What is the value of $\frac{0}{2}, \frac{0}{48}, \frac{0}{a}$?

160. What will $a - b$ divide? $a + b$?

161. Is $a + b$ prime or composite? $a + 2b$? $2a + b$? $2a + 2b$? $a^2 + b^2$? $a^2 - b^2$? $ab + b^2$? $a^3 + 2ab + b^2$? $2m + 4n$? $m^2 + n^2$? $p^6 - q^6$? $x^m - y^m$?

162. Are $a + b$ and $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ prime to each other? $a^2 + b^2$ and $a + b$? $x^2 - y^2$ and $x^7 + y^7$.

163. Separate into two factors $ax + bx + 2mx$; $qs - s$; $xy + xy^2$; $aq^2 - a$.

164. Given $x + y = a$, and $x - y = b$, to find the value of x and y . Translate the formula into words.

165. In solving equations containing several unknown quantities, what sort of an equation do we seek to arrive at?

166. Describe the mode of elimination by addition, and subtraction by comparison.

167. Give the rule for the involution of a monomial.

168. What is the effect of multiplying an exponent?

169. Give the squares and cubes of the first ten numbers.

170. What are the powers of $+1$? Give the first six powers of -1 .

171. Define Power; Root.

172. A power of a product is equal to the product of what powers?

173. Develop $(a + b)^6$, and explain the whole method. Repeat the rule for the involution of a binomial.

174. Develop $(3 + a^2)^4$; $(2x + 4)^4$.

175. How may the binomial theorem be applied to polynomials?

176. Give the rule for the extraction or evolution of any given root of a given monomial.

177. What is the effect of dividing an exponent?

178. A root of a product is equal to the product of what roots?
e. g., $\sqrt{64 \times 36}$; $\sqrt[3]{27 \times 64 \times 8}$.

179. What are the equivalents of $\sqrt[3]{a^2}$, $\sqrt[3]{a^4}$?

180. What is the value of a^0 , a^{-1} , a^{-2} , a^{-3} , a^{-n} , $a^{-2}b$.—See Appendix.

181. From what formula is the rule for extracting the square root of a polynomial derived? Give that rule. Modify the rule to suit a numerical quantity.

182. Why are two figures allowed to a period, and why are decimal periods counted to the right?

183. Why cannot a binomial be a perfect square? When is a trinomial such?

184. How can you find the diagonal of a room whose three dimensions are given? Use this method to find the maximum cube that can be cut from a sphere.—See Appendix.

185. Square a , $a + 1$; 40, 41; $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$.

186. Square $2\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$; 35, 65.—See Appendix.

187. What is a pure quadratic equation? an affected quadratic equation?

188. How is an affected quadratic equation solved? By what rule do you complete the square?

189. Why does every quadratic equation admit of two solutions?
190. From what formula is the rule for the extraction of cube root deduced? Repeat it. Modify it to suit a numerical quantity.
191. Why are three figures allowed to a period, and why are decimal periods counted to the right?
192. What is a surd or irrational quantity? an imaginary quantity?
193. Is $\sqrt{-27}$ imaginary, or irrational? $\sqrt{27}$?
194. When are the roots of a negative quantity rational, when irrational, and when imaginary? *e. g.* $\sqrt[3]{-19}$; $\sqrt[3]{-27}$; $\sqrt[3]{-24}$; $\sqrt{-16}$.
195. What is an equation of the third degree, or cubic equation?
196. What is an arithmetical progression? a geometrical progression?
197. Repeat the formula for the last term and the sum of an arithmetical progression; of a geometrical progression; and explain the methods by which they are found.
198. Vary the formula for the sum of a geometrical progression to meet the case of an infinite decreasing series.
199. Let $x y z$ represent the digits of a number. What expression represents the number? What will represent it when the order of the digits is inverted?
180. $a^2 = \frac{a^3}{a}$; $a^1 = \frac{a}{a}$; $a^0 = \frac{a}{a} = 1$; $a^{-1} = \frac{a}{a^2} = \frac{1}{a}$; $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$;
 $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$.
184. The diagonal of a room is the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. The diagonal of the floor is the hypotenuse of another right-angled triangle. Suppose a triangular screen (having the same altitude as the room) placed diagonally across the room, the formula will be, $D^2 = l^2 + b^2 + h^2$.
186. See Ad. p. 114. The formula is as follows: $(a + \frac{1}{2})^2 = a^2 + a + \frac{1}{4} = a(a + 1) + \frac{1}{4}$.

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

THE government of England is an hereditary monarchy, very narrowly limited by law. The constitution is not like that of this country, embodied in one formal document, and its boundaries are not always clear ; but it is, nevertheless, the organic law of the land. It may, indeed, be revised and modified at any time by an Act of Parliament, but the English are slow to change their fundamental laws. The principles of the Constitution have been found sufficient from age to age to meet the expanding wants and claims of the people. These principles received an early and authoritative recognition in the Magna Charta of 1215, which ratified some of the most cherished rights of the subject ; this was followed in 1297 by the "Confirmatio Chartarum." From time to time other concessions were made to the growing spirit of liberty ; in particular, the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 reaffirmed the right of personal freedom ; and the Declaration and Bill of Rights of 1689, followed by the Act of Settlement of 1701, may be considered as having fairly established the constitution. (See Bowen's "Documents of the Constitution.")

The most important dates in the political and constitutional history of England are the following :—827, 1066, 1154, 1172, 1215, 1265, 1283, 1315, 1399, 1461, 1485, 1531, 1562, 1588, 1603, 1628, 1642, 1649, 1653, 1660, 1679, 1680, 1688, 1689, 1701, 1706, 1714, 1745, 1783, 1800, 1829, 1832. (See the chronology and name the events.)

The law of England is made up of Common and Statute Law. The Common Law is also called unwritten, because it is not recorded in formal acts or laws, but is the immemorial usage or custom of the land, as declared by the decisions of the established courts. Certain of the English courts adopt some portions of the Civil (or Roman) Law, or of the Canon Law ; *e. g.* the Ecclesiastical Courts and the

Admiralty Courts. The Statute Law is the whole body of Acts, Laws, or Statutes, passed by the Parliament, and remaining unrepealed. Of course, Statute Law, when it speaks, speaks authoritatively, and abolishes all usages or customs at variance with itself. The study of the law has much more to do with the reports of decisions than with the statute book; but English history is better studied in the statutes.

The King of England is the Sovereign: he can do no wrong; he makes treaties; he declares war and peace; he commands the army and navy; he is the fountain of justice; he is the head of the Church; he appoints the ministers of state; and without his signature no law can be passed.

He is the Sovereign; he is accountable to no man, and dependent on no man; no action can be brought against him in a court of law, and his person is sacred from arrest.

He can do now wrong; that is, he cannot be called to answer for any violation of the laws of the land, but his ministers and advisers alone are held responsible.

He makes treaties; but Parliament may refuse to vote the means for executing them, and his ministers may be impeached for any abuse of their official power or influence.

He declares war, but Parliament may refuse to pay his armies.

He commands the army and navy, but he cannot levy a tax to pay them, and Parliament may refuse to pass the annual Act which punishes mutiny.

He is the fountain of justice; he (*i. e.*, his ministers) appoints the judges; but he cannot preside in his own courts, he cannot reverse their decisions, he cannot alter a law, and he cannot remove the judges; and if he imprison one of his subjects unlawfully, the injured man may apply for a writ of habeas corpus, and the judges will release him.

He is the head of the Church; by his ministers he appoints the

archbishops, bishops, and other high dignitaries; but he cannot change the ecclesiastical laws of the land.

He may refuse to sign a bill passed by both Houses of Parliament; but no sovereign has done this for more than a century and a half.

The order of succession to the throne is as follows :—

I. The eldest son of the last sovereign, or his issue. Failing these, the next son, or his issue, and so on. Failing these, the eldest daughter, or her issue. Failing these, the next daughter, or her issue, and so on.

II. If the last sovereign died without issue, the descent is reckoned from the last but one, in the same order as above; if he left no issue, from the last but two, and so on, till a descendant of a previous sovereign is found.

(Trace the descent of the crown from William the Conqueror to Victoria, stating each sovereign's title, and pointing out every departure from the regular order of succession.)

No sovereign of England can be a Roman Catholic or marry one.

Every sovereign takes an oath to govern according to law.

A queen reigning in her own right is queen regnant; the king's wife is queen consort; a king's widow is queen dowager.

The reigning sovereign's eldest son (now Albert Edward) is Prince of Wales; the eldest daughter is Princess Royal. The eldest son is heir apparent (*i. e.* clear, certain), for his title is the best possible; but the eldest daughter, or the nearest collateral relative (in case of failure of issue) is only heir presumptive, because a better claimant may yet be born.

A regent is appointed by Parliament whenever the sovereign is incapable, from nonage or disease, to discharge the duties of his office. Thus the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) was Prince Regent from 1811 to 1820, while his father was insane.

The prince consort, that is, the queen regnant's husband, has no authority in the State, except what may have been specially conferred on him by Act of Parliament.

Laws are made in Parliament, which is composed of King, Lords, and Commons.

The House of Lords or Peers is composed of the peers of the blood royal, who are now the Prince of Wales, the King of Hanover (as Duke of Cumberland), and the Duke of Cambridge; of the Lords Spiritual, who are the two English archbishops and twenty-five (now) out of twenty-six bishops, with three or four Irish representative prelates; and of dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, barons, to the number of more than four hundred, including the representative peers mentioned below. These and the peers of the blood royal are Lords Temporal.

The Peers of the United Kingdom sit in the House of Peers, and cannot be members of the Lower House. The Peers of Scotland, as also those of Ireland, are represented in the Upper House, the former by sixteen, the latter by twenty-eight of their number. Scotch or Irish Peers not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords may be elected to the House of Commons. The present Prime Minister, Viscount Palmerston, is an M.P., though an Irish peer. (See the section on Titles.)

The Speaker of the House of Lords is regularly the Lord Chancellor for the time being. He sits on a woolsack.

The House of Lords is the highest Court of Appeal in the realm; but most cases are left to the votes of the Law Lords, as they are called, who are those who have been raised to the peerage on account of their legal eminence. This House tries all impeachments.

The dignity of a peer is hereditary, according to the manner prescribed in the patent of creation. There are a few peeresses in their own right, who of course do not sit in the House of Peers. The king may create a peerage for life only.

The House of Commons consists of 654 members, some of whom represent counties or divisions of counties, and are knights of the shire ; others sit for boroughs ; and there are members for three great universities. This House formerly met in St. Stephen's Chapel.

The members are chosen by ballot, and not as formerly by open vote, and the place where the election is held is called the hustings. No Parliament can last longer than seven years ; but the king may dissolve the Parliament at any time within that period, and order a new election. Annual sessions must be held, in order to provide for the revenue and the government of the army and navy. Parliament may be prorogued from time to time by the sovereign, and each House has the power of adjourning from day to day or from week to week.

All money bills must originate in the House of Commons. Of course, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the minister of finance, he must resign unless he is elected to the Lower House. Every year he introduces his plan or scheme of revenue, which is called the Budget. All impeachments originate in this House.

No person accepting an office of emolument under the Crown is allowed to retain a seat in the House of Commons. On every change of the ministry, the new ministers holding seats in the House at the time of their appointment must vacate their seats and seek a re-election. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office of emolument, is accepted by any member who wishes to resign his seat. He afterwards resigns the stewardship.

When the ministers have lost the confidence of the House of Commons, which is proved by their being defeated on some important question, they resign, and a new ministry is formed. The sovereign, of course, appoints the new ministers (though he usually entrusts the formation of the ministry to some leading statesman), but he does not attempt to keep them in power after they have decidedly lost the support of the Lower House. He may indeed dissolve the Parliament, and so give his ministers one more trial ; but he must finally yield to the will of the people.

A Bill is read three times in each House. Each House passes it separately; and it becomes a law when it receives the sovereign's signature.

No member of Parliament can be called to answer out of Parliament for words spoken in debate, or can be arrested on a *civil* suit.

No alien, even though naturalized, can sit in Parliament; and no clergyman can sit in the Lower House.

The members of both Houses (as such) serve without pay.

The principal ministers of the sovereign compose the Cabinet. The Prime Minister (or Premier) is the First Lord of the Treasury. Some of the other Cabinet ministers are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Many of the ministers are not of the Cabinet.

One of the councils of the sovereign is called the Privy Council, which is composed of most of the distinguished public men in the country. It is an old institution, whereas the Cabinet is unknown to the law.

The Revenue is derived from taxes, voted by Parliament. The king alone cannot raise money by tax even for his own household. A large proportion of the revenue goes to pay the interest of that enormous public debt, of which by far the greater part has been incurred within a hundred years. Most of this debt is funded, and the stock is held in shares, the holders having a right to claim the interest, but not the principal. *Consols*, the common term used in quoting the price of the Public Funds, stands for Consolidated Fund.

The four great courts are the Court of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, and of Exchequer. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices of Appeal, and the Vice-

Chancellor sit in the first ; the Lord Chief Justice of England (with four puisne [pu-ny, younger] justices) in the second ; a Lord Chief Justice (with four puisne justices) in the third ; and the Lord Chief Baron (with four puisne barons) in the fourth. These courts have long been held (though not exclusively) in Westminster Hall. The judges hold during good behaviour, and are removable by impeachment.

The Sovereign is the Head of the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury is Primate of *all* England and Metropolitan. The Archbishop of York is Primate of England. There are twenty-six Bishops, each presiding over his own Diocese. Each of the twenty-eight Dioceses has its Dean and Chapter, who are the council of the Bishop. Archdeacons, of whom there may be several in a Diocese, visit the clergy. Next come the Rural Deans, Parsons or Rectors, Vicars, and Curates (who assist Parsons and Vicars). In Ireland, there are two Archbishops and several Bishops. There are also Colonial Bishops.

The Established Church (sometimes called Anglican) of England is Protestant Episcopal (governed by Bishops). The clergy are supported (indirectly) by the State. Those Protestants who do not conform to the Established Church are called Dissenters, and their places of worship called Chapels. The creed of the Church of England is the Thirty-nine Articles. (See the year 1562.)

TITLES.

The Queen of England is Her Majesty.

The Prince Consort and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal have the title of His or Her Royal Highness.

The Peers of the United Kingdom, or of Scotland or of Ireland only, are Lords, and their wives are Ladies. A Duke is His Grace ;

a Duchess is Her Grace : their children are Right Honourable. The eldest son usually takes by courtesy his father's second dignity, *e. g.*, the Marquis of Granby is son of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Seymour is son of the Duke of Somerset. The younger sons prefix, by courtesy, the title of Lord, and the daughters the title of Lady to their full (Christian and family) name : *e. g.*, Lord John Russell (not Lord Russell) is a younger son of the Duke of Bedford ; Lord Charles of Wellesley is the younger son of the great Duke of Wellington ; Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley (not Lady Wortley) is daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and was before marriage Lady Emmeline Manners. The title of Lady in such cases is not lost by marriage with a commoner ; the new surname merely replaces the old, and the Christian name is used as before.

Marquesses and Marchionesses are Most Honourable. Their sons and daughters take a titular name in the same manner as those of Dukes ; *e. g.*, the Earl of Shelburne is son of the Marquess of Lansdowne ; the Rev. Lord Charles Paulet is brother of the Marquess of Winchester. All the children are Right Honourable.

Earls and Countesses are Right Honourable, as also the eldest son and all the daughters, the younger sons being only Honourable. The eldest son takes by courtesy his father's second title ; *e. g.*, the present Earl Stanhope was, before his father's death, known as Viscount Mahon. The daughters take similar titles to those of a Duke's daughters.

Viscounts and Viscountesses, Barons and Baronesses, are Right Honourable, and their children are Honourable.

An Archbishop is His Grace the Lord Archbishop of — ; also Most Reverend. The Archbishop of Canterbury is Primate of all England ; the Archbishop of York is Primate of England. There are two Archbishops in Ireland.

A Bishop is the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of — ; one or even two of the English Bishops may not be Lords. Arch-

bishops and Bishops sign the Christian name and diocesan name, *e. g.*, Richard Dublin (Archbishop Whately).

A Dean is Very Reverend. An Archdeacon is Venerable.

A Baronet is Sir, and Bart. is often appended to the name. The title descends according to the patent. A knight is Sir, and the name of his order is often subjoined to his own name. The title does not descend. After Sir, the Christian name must not be omitted. The wife of a Baronet or Knight is called Lady, with the surname only ; *e. g.*, the widow of Sir John Franklin is Lady Franklin.

Members of the Privy Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and some others are Right Honourable.

An Ambassador is His Excellency. So also the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Governor-General of Canada, &c.

Esquire is now given to any man of respectability.

The eldest son is heir apparent (certain, evident), for no better claimant can appear ; failing male issue, the next heir is heir presumptive.

The sovereign of England is Defender of the Faith ; the monarch of Spain is Catholic ; the French kings of the old *régime* for three centuries were Most Christian ; the Emperor of Russia is also Czar ; the Sultan of Turkey is the Grand Seignior. The Court of St. James's is the English court ; the Ottoman Porte designates the Turkish court.

The Constitution of the United States confers no titles. The president and vice-president merely receive an official name. But by courtesy persons in high office, as members of the Cabinet and of Congress, and judges, are styled honourable. The constitution of Massachusetts confers on the governor the style of His Excellency ; and on the lieutenant-governor, that of His Honour. But the title of honourable is allowed by custom to members of the Executive Council and of the Senate, to the speaker of the House, to the judges of most of the courts, and perhaps to some others.

Esquire, the appropriate title of justices of the peace, has now become a mere complimentary addition. In this country, bishops (except the Methodist) are called Right Reverend; and are sometimes, but incorrectly, styled Lord Bishops.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, &c.

British North America was colonized by various bodies of emigrants, who sought these shores in the hope of acquiring wealth or avoiding persecution. Each colony held under a grant or charter, derived immediately from the Crown, without the intervention of Parliament. Some of these communities, however, being favoured with more liberal forms of government than the rest, soon manifested a more republican spirit than that of the mother country. The singular circumstances of their new lot fell in with this tendency, and they began to learn the uselessness, at least for a New World, of many time-worn usages of the Old World. The English colonists brought with them a stubborn sense of the rights of Englishmen, and a traditional pride in those ancient charters which had been the boast of their fathers. Thus the institutions of these colonies bore a strong and manly resemblance to many of old England. The parentage of the fruit could not be mistaken, but the graft was set into a sturdier and fresher stock.

When the colonies were driven, by the obstinate blindness of English statesmen, to prove that they had outgrown their infancy, they were not in haste to leave the parental roof, and when they had left it, they remembered with a discriminating tenacity the best lessons they had learned there. They built their new system not on the ruins of the old, but they built the best parts of the old into the new. The several colonies became so many states, which seemed rather to have grown out of the colonies than to have supplanted them. Every trace, indeed, of foreign dominion was studiously effaced, and free

principles were formally recognised and declared ; but the new constitutions were the oracles of experience, and not the dreams of hope. Hence their great stability and their great pliancy.

The colonies, once fairly involved in their great struggle with the mother country, soon felt the need of a closer union, and the Confederation was formed. It was the best contrivance for the time, and in the Congress it gave the country a collective voice, though it was sometimes dissonant and sometimes almost inarticulate. The Confederation carried us through the Revolution, but it had no creative energy. It landed us alive upon the shore, but could neither clothe nor feed us.

Necessity became the mother of invention, and this apparently spent and bankrupt people rallied once more, and produced an instrument of government such as the world had never seen. And yet without the English Constitution it could not have been ; nor does it suffer any dishonour in being styled its offspring. *Matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior.*

Every great and permanent institution is the growth of time ; but though it be given as an effect, it soon becomes a cause. The very people which had created this Constitution was soon re-created by it ; and history offers hardly a nobler spectacle than the sudden burst of power called out in this youthful nation by a frame of government which it felt was equal not only to its wants, but its energies.

It is not necessary minutely to detail the provisions of the Constitution, as it is so easily referred to. The three great departments, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial, are most zealously defined and bounded.

The Legislative power is lodged in a Congress, the Executive in a President, the Judicial in Courts independent of the other two.

I. The Legislature consists (as in England) of two Houses :—

1. The House of Representatives,—consisting of members elected by qualified voters (according to districts, in the present decennial

period the ratio is 1 to 93,240, and the number of members 234). The term is two years, and the members must be at least twenty-five years old, and have been citizens seven years. The presiding officer is a Speaker, elected by the House; he must be one of the members. All money bills and all impeachments originate in this House (as in the Lower House in England).

The federal representative population of the United States is computed by adding to the total number of free persons (excluding untaxed Indians) three-fifths of all other persons. [This provision, of course, increases the political weight of the slave States.]

2. The Senate,—which is composed of two members from each State, elected by the State Legislature. Its presiding officer is the Vice-President of the United States, or, in his absence, a President, who is a member of the body. Senators are chosen for six years (three Congresses), and one-third of the number go out every second year. They must be at least thirty years old, and have been citizens for nine years.

The Senate (like the English House of Lords) tries all impeachments, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to a conviction. The President's nominations require its confirmation, and no treaty goes into effect till ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senators voting.

The powers of Congress are very various and extensive; they are particularly detailed in the Constitution. Among them is that of declaring war but not of making peace, for that is a matter of treaty.

A Bill becomes a law when it has passed both Houses and been signed by the President. If he retains it beyond ten days, it becomes a law without his signature, if the Houses continue in session; and after he has returned it with his objections, it may become a law by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

The privileges of members of Congress are nearly the same as those of members of Parliament; but the exemption from arrest is more limited as to time.

[Every congress lasts two years, and has two sessions, each beginning on the first Monday of December, and the second ending on the fourth of March.]

[The pay of members is at present eight dollars a day, with an allowance for travelling to and from the seat of government, called mileage. They also frank their letters.]

II. The executive power is lodged in a President. He is chosen every fourth year directly by electors, who are voted for in their several States, each State having as many electors as it has members in both Houses of Congress. [This election takes place throughout the Union on the same day in the last November of each presidential term.] Should neither of the candidates obtain the vote of a majority of the electors, the choice goes to the house of representatives, where each State has for this purpose one vote, and a majority of all the States is necessary. The selection is made from the four highest candidates on the electoral returns. [Mr. J. Q. Adams was elected in this way.]

The President must be a natural born citizen, at least thirty-five years old, and he must have been a resident within the United States for fourteen years.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; he nominates the most important public officers, but their nomination must be confirmed by the Senate; and he makes treaties, which become the law of the land if they are ratified by two-thirds of the Senate (*i. e.*, of the senators voting).

[He is sworn into office on the 4th of March. Observe that the first year of every presidential term is the year after leap-year; that is, when divided by four it gives one for a remainder. The President's salary is twenty-five thousand dollars.]

A Vice-President is chosen at the same time, and in the same manner as the President, except that the election, if the electors do not give any of the candidates a majority, goes into the Senate, and a majority of the whole number of senators is necessary to a choice.

In the event of the death, removal, resignation, or inability of the President, the Vice-President takes his place. [By Act of Congress it is provided that, in case of the death both of the President and the Vice-President, the President of the Senate, or in case of his death, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall discharge the duties of President till a new election by the people can be held. Two Presidents have died in office, President Harrison in 1841, and President Taylor in 1850.]

The President or Vice-President can be removed by impeachment.

[The Cabinet is composed of the five Secretaries (of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior), the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General.]

III. The Judiciary of the United States consists of a Supreme Court, and of such inferior courts as may be established by Act of Congress. [At present the Union is divided into circuits, in each of which a Judge of the Supreme Court holds the courts. Each circuit contains several districts, in each of which a District Judge holds his courts; and he sits with the Circuit Judge when the latter holds a court in his District. The Supreme Court sits every year at the seat of government.]

The most momentous duty of the Supreme Court is to decide constitutional questions. It may set aside an Act of Congress, or of any State legislature, if contrary to the constitution of the United States. The judges hold during good behaviour, and can be removed by impeachment.

IV. The Constitution contains several guaranties and prohibitions in order to protect the liberties of the citizen. The *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and other valuable safeguards of popular rights are secured, and Congress and the States are strictly forbidden to pass certain laws. In particular, no law is to be passed impairing the obligation of contracts.

V. Amendments to the Constitution may be made if ratified by

three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, certain previous acts on the part of Congress having been performed.

VI. The great subjects to be disposed of in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 were those of slavery, State rights, and the relative influence of the larger and smaller States. The smaller States were protected by the senatorial equality of the States. State rights were secured from invasion by a reservation of powers, and delegated to the United States, and slave property was secured by leaving the question of emancipation to the separate States. The slave States were allowed, in apportioning the representation in Congress, to count three-fifths of their slaves as constituents, but this was supposed to be balanced by a corresponding increase in the burden of direct taxation. But direct taxation as a national measure is now obsolete. The advantage of disproportionate representation is, therefore, wholly unalloyed. A further provision, applicable to slave property, is found in the following paragraph :—"No person held to service or labour in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due." This does not apply to slaves taken by their masters from one State into another. By the laws of some of the States such slaves may claim their freedom.

The famous ordinance of 1787 excluded slavery for ever from the territory contained in the angle between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. This is now the area of five States.

The Missouri Compromise related to so much of the Louisiana purchase as was north of $36^{\circ} 30'$.

In Massachusetts we have a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected annually by the people. The Supreme Judicial Court is established by the Constitution; the other courts are established by Acts of Legislature. There are a Court of Common Pleas, Police Court, &c., and a Judge of Probate for each county, who attends to the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. The judges hold during good behaviour, and are removable by impeachment, or the Governor in accordance with an address of the Legislature. The Governor has the same veto power as the President, except that he can retain a bill without his signature only five days. The Legislature is convened the first Wednesday of January.

The taxes now levied by the national Government are indirect, and consist chiefly of duties on imports. The State taxes are usually direct, and are levied chiefly on property. In Massachusetts we pay a town or city tax, a county tax, and sometimes a State tax.

THE THREE KINGDOMS OF NATURE.

A. THE Animal; consisting of beings endowed with organic life and the power of voluntary motion.

B. The Vegetable; consisting of organized objects incapable of voluntary motion.

C. The Mineral; wholly unorganized, and comprising about sixty elements, with the vast multitude of their compounds; as, metals, minerals, gases.

Zoology describes the animal kingdom.

Animal Physiology treats of the functions of animal organs.

Botany describes the vegetable kingdom.

Vegetable Physiology treats of the functions of vegetable organs.

Chemistry treats chiefly of composition and decomposition.

Mineralogy describes minerals.

Geology treats of the structure and history of the crust of the earth.

A.—THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Department 1. *Vertebrata*.

Class 1. Mammalia (which suckle their young) ; the human race, quadrupeds, &c.

Order *a*. Carnivora (flesh-eaters).

b. Herbivora (plant-eaters).

c. Cetacea (whales, dolphins, &c.).

Class 2. Birds.

Order *a*. Raptores (birds of prey).

b. Insessores (perchers).

c. Scansores (climbers).

d. Rasores (scratchers).

e. Cursores (runners).

f. Grallatores (waders).

g. Natatores (swimmers).

Class 3. Reptiles.

Order *a*. Rhizodonta.

b. Sauria (lizard kind).

c. Ophidia (snake kind).

d. Chelonia (turtle kind).

e. Batrachia (frog kind).

Class 4. Fishes, with *four* orders.

Department II. *Articulata* (composed of joints or rings).

Class 1. Insects.

Class 2. Worms.

Class 3. Crustacea (as crabs, lobsters, trilobites).

Department III. *Mollusca* (soft-bodied).

Classes 1, 2, 3, including the cuttle-fish, ammonite, nautilus, snail, clam, oyster (and shell-fish generally).

Department IV. *Radiata* (raying out from a centre).

Classes 1, 2, 3, including sea-urchins, star-fishes, jelly-fishes, polypi, (and zoophytes generally).

The bat is a mammal.

Ruminantia are mammals that chew the cud ; as the deer, sheep, goat, ox, camel.

Pachydermata are thick-skinned mammals ; as the elephant, the horse.

Marsupial animals have a pouch for their young ; as the kangaroo, the opossum.

Testaceous mollusca have a shell or shells ; univalve molluscs have one shell ; bivalves have two.

The infusoria are exceedingly minute animals, mostly microscopic.

- The sponge is by some assigned to the animal kingdom, by others to the vegetable.

Ornithology treats of birds ; Herpetology of reptiles ; Entomology of insects ; Ichthyology of fishes.

Conchology treats of shells and shell-fish.

B.—THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Dep. I. Cryptogamous (or flowerless) plants, Acotyledonous.

a. Ferns, tree-ferns (with fronds).

b. Mosses.

c. Lichens.

d. Algæ, or seaweeds.

e. Fungi ; as mildew, toadstools, mushrooms.

Dep. II. Phanerogamous (or flowering) plants:—

Class 1. Monocotyledonous, Endogenous ; with parallel-veined leaves ; e. g., grasses, palm, banana, orchis. Multiples of three.

Class 2. Dicotyledonous, Exogenous; with netted leaves, including most of our common trees and plants. Multiples of five.

(The Linnæan system classifies plants chiefly according to the number and grouping of the stamens and styles. The termination *andria* points to the stamens; *gynia*, to the styles. The Natural system, which is now more in favour, takes into account the structure of the whole plant. Explain the following terms:—calyx, corolla, sepal, petal, stamen, anther, style, stigma, ovary, carpel, capsule, radicle, plumule, midrib, stomata.)

C.—THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

This contains about sixty elements, of which the chief are, among the—

Non-metallic — hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur; among the—

Metallic—calcium, potassium, sodium, and the common metals.

The elements form various compounds: water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen; the air is a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, but contains carbonic acid and ammonia, both of which are compounds.

Compounds of oxygen and some other element are called oxides. The oxides of calcium, potassium, sodium, are lime, potash, soda, the last two of which are alkalies. Ammonia, the volatile alkali, is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen.

Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are the four principal constituents of animal and vegetable matter.



